THE GIRL FROM FRISCO AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO AT WEST END CINEMA.

VOL. V NO. 68 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 613,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar,
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj. Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Bandra Station.
BROACH—Haffjudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Vedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Hasanand Kursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kajl.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,060,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,380,00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Singapore
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong	
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai	
Madras	Malacca	Canton	
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow	
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow	
Amritsar	Klang	Peking	
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin	
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama	
Colombo		Kobe	
JAVA & SUMATRA,	INDO-CHINA,	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

38, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed	Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about..	,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

HOTELS

Enjoy your evening at

A. VIANELLI'S
REFRESHMENT ROOM
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO;

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT RIPON ROAD, MUNSHI YACOOB STREET, AND AT HOOZARIA STREET.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in Suit No. 1190 of 1916 (Mahmoodalli Makboolalli and another v. Fayazalli Makboolalli and another) and under the direction of Mr. Fayazalli Makboolalli, the 1st defendant and executor of the estate of Makboolalli Kalanderalli Inamdar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the days and hours mentioned below, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties.

On MONDAY, the 16th April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), all that vacant piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground (Redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Race Course or Ripon Road, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 6/9 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 133, New No. J/13641, Old Survey No. 277, New Survey No. 14/3534 and in the Books of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4065 (15) and Street No. 252 N and bounded on the East and North by the land and ground of Bora Allibhoy Motabhoy, on the West by the Old Race Course or Ripon Road and on the South by the vacant land belonging to Mulla Khanbhoy Mulla Abdul Kadar.

On FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.),

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in a lane known as Munshi Yacoob Street on the Southern side of Bhendi Bazar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 104 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2409, new No. 5454 and under old survey No. 1188 and new survey No. 4538 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7921 and Street Nos. 113 and 115 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Akberalli Bahadoor Subbedar, on or towards the West by the house of Mochi Maipat Caiso, on or towards the North by the said Munshi Yacoob Street and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.),

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit ground tenure containing by admeasurement 101 sq. yards and three-fourths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1291, Collector's new No. 56, old survey No. 2384 and New survey No. 3840 together with the tenements or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 184 and Street Nos. 38-41 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of the Huzeria Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Municipal Gutter on or towards the West by the said Huzeria Street on or towards the North by Mirza Mahomed Hakim's property and on or towards the South by the house of Jafferji Behora.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors for the Executor at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT MATUNGA VADALA

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Umedmul Nanakji and Seshmal Nanakji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jeuses Doming Silva, by virtue of the power of sale confered upon the said Mortgagees of the said Mortgagor under the Indenture of the mortgage dated the 12th January 1914, sell by Public Auction the property described below on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Toka Tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Vadalla Matunga in the City and registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 92 New number A/15291 and New Survey No. 2A/942 and assessed by the Assessor & Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F. Ward No. 3542 and Street No. 790 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Alloo Padman, on or towards the West and North by the passage and on towards the South by the property of Nathoo Fakir.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and Inspection of title deeds can be had of the Estate Agency and law office Dadar or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE 251 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will by order of Messrs. Popatlal Manekial sell by Public Auction at their shop at the Khand Bazar on account and at the risk of Messrs. Meghji Parmanand.

E/MBK—251 bags white Java sugar.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March 1917.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates!

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser's

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—8 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .....Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country .....Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE Start Rs 70 with good prospects. Apply to the HEADMASTER, Sir C. J. Readymoney High School, Gandevi. 7439

WANTED.—A DOCTOR L. M. & S. for Mangrol Shrimali Vanick Dispensary (Mangrol Kathiawar). Salary Rs. 60. Apply sharp to the Honorary Secretaries, 57, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 7449

WANTED.—Immediately a FIRST CLASS COOK, conversant with Parsi cookery for a Parsi family in England. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7448.

WANTED.—A KARKOON, knowing Modi, Marathi, moderate English survey and revenue works. Please apply with certificates to the LAND MANAGER to Sir Ratan Tata, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 7456

WANTED.—A fully trained and well experienced MIDWIFE for the City of Baroda. Salary Rs. 55 to 75—10 every three years. Rs. 12 carriage allowance, and Rs 10 house rent. Apply with testimonials to the:—
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
7454. Baroda State.

WANTED—At once for A. V. School, Idar, a GRADUATE and TWO MATRICS. Starting pay Rs. 50 (good reference Rs. 55), and Rs. 20 respectively. Knowledge of Sanskrit, and Gujarati essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—
THE EDUCATION OFFICER.
7429 Himatnagar, B.B. & C.I. Ry.

CLERKS—Required immediately in Recruiting Office Kirkee.
One ACCOUNTS CLERK Pay Rs. 60.
One TYPIST Fast and accurate Pay Rs. 50.
None need apply who have not at least two years experience. Apply:—RECRUITING OFFICER, KIRKEE. 7407

REQUIRED—A MILITARY SECRETARY for His Highness' Personal Staff. Salary up to Rs. 700, according to qualifications. Must be a Rajput of pure caste.
Applications must be accompanied with photograph, which should be sent before 31st March, to the
PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. Shri Sewai Maharaj Shiromani Deo of Alwar (Rajputana).
7334

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the
SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

WANTED.—(1) One SURVEYOR on Rs. 150 per month for about six months. An L.C.E. or B.E. experienced in Surveys regarding Town Planning Schemes and in valuation of lands preferable.
(2) One CLERK on Rs. 30 per month for about nine months. A TYPIST well-up in English and of active habits desirable.
(3) Two MEASURERS on Rs. 30 per month for about six months. Men knowing English, experienced in revenue Surveys and possessing draftsman's qualifications preferable.
Applications will be received by the CHIEF OFFICER, Poona City Municipality, on or before 27th March 1917. 7449

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

REQUIRED by English Lady young pupils, (Parsis, Hindus, or Mahomedans, girls) for tuition in English. Apply Box No. 1090, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 672

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "an excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE RED CROSS matinee organised by the SALLE FRANCAISE will take place at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A. B. S. A. MOTOR CYCLE Combination, 1916 Model Chain drive, 3 speed counter shaft. Apply Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7459

FOR SALE—A very valuable and rare PERSIAN CARPET (Size 15 by 10 ft.) very handsome design from Istamboul. Write to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7457

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 480 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

OFFERS are invited for letting (15) shops from 1st April, 1917, and stables from 1st May, 1917, in Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, near Princess Buildings, J. J. Hospital. Apply to the TRUSTEES of the HAJI ZENAL ABEDIN SHIRAZI TRUST, in No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. 7441

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

DARJEELING.

THE EDEN SANITARIUM will OPEN on the 1st April, 1917.
For full particulars please apply to the
7287 SECRETARY.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

600 EMPTY IRON BARRELS of CEMENT of British Manufacture, (300 at the New Small Causes' Court Work, Carnac Road, and 300 at the New Custom House Work, Ballard Pier). Intending purchasers should apply to the undersigned, before the 25th of March, 1917, stating the rate per barrel, they are willing to offer.
S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.
Public Works Building,
Bombay, 16th March, 1917. 7438

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. RANGOON-MARU having arrived on the 19th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "INDO MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise, they will not be entertained.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th March, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT 1915.

SANTA CRUZ SCHEME No. 1.

IN accordance with the provision of the Rules made under the above Act, the undersigned, Arbitrator hereby gives notice that he will commence the arbitration proceedings in connection with the above scheme, on Monday, next the 26th instant.
A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I. F.S.A.,
Arbitrator.
19th March 1917.
Palli Hill, Bandra.
7451.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned GULAMHOOSEIN SALEHMAHOMED, HATEMBHAI GULAMHOOSEIN and NARANDAS PURSHOTAM the Trustees appointed of the estate of Messrs. T. M. Vasi and Co., by their creditors do hereby give notice that the creditors of and all those concerned with the said Company are requested to file and make in writing their respective claims if any, against Company within one month from the date hereof, either with us or with our Vakil Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant at Lemington Road, Girgaum, and to also send in to him or to us within the aforesaid time any papers or vouchers in support of such claims and that if such claims are not filed within the time aforesaid and the papers and vouchers in support thereof are not sent as stated above the same shall not be attended to and shall be considered as waived.
GULAMHOOSEIN SALEHMAHOMED,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAM,
HATEMBHAI GULAMHOOSEIN,
Dated this 19th day of March, 1917.
7458

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Jamshedi Navroz) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1917. 7394

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PIROJSHAW DADABHAI BHEDWAR, SORAB DADABHOY BHEDWAR, HAJI MAHOMED ALARAKHIA SHIVJI, GULAMALLI SHER MAHOMED ALARAKHIA and HUSSEINALLI SHER MAHOMED ALARAKHIA have contracted to sell to our client the property more particularly hereinafter described.
All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 65, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenement or building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, New No. 85, New Survey No. 7139 situate on the East side of Pedder Road and Cumballa Hill in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed under D Ward No. 3462 and Street No. 11 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East and North by the property of the late Candas Manchharam, on the South by the property of Vishwanath N. Mandlik and on the West by Pedder Road.
Dated this 19th day of March 1917.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
7460. Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ATMARAM NARAYEN JATHAR, of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant a retired clerk in the Auditor's Office of the G.I.P. Railway ..... Deceased.
NARAYEN ANANT MALADKAR and RAMCHANDRA ANNA VAIDYA, both of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitants residing respectively at Church Street, Dadar, and at Chaul Wadi Kalbadevi outside the Fort ... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of February 1917.
Messrs. JUDAH AND SOLOMON,
7455 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PIROZSHA PESTONJI MISTRY has contracted to sell to our client Mr. KARAMALLY EBRAHIM MITHA, the undermentioned property as a Freehold estate in fee simple in possession free from all incumbrances. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their Office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 582 square yards or thereabouts and registered with the other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7141 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3322 (1E) and Street No. 66B and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Napean Sea Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by a common passage and beyond that by the property of the said Pirozsha Pestonji Mistry on or towards the North by Setalwad Road and on or towards the South by the property of Chhaturbhuj Morarji.
Dated this 19th day of March 1917.
KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA.
7452. Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

INSOLVENCY PETITION NO. 35 OF 1916.

In the matter of the application of C. S. RAJOO MOODR., residing in Lutchmana Moodr Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
To
(4) NAMCHAND PANACHAND, Merchant residing in Kambathwala Panch Dhone Oranamalama, Motti Dhader, Bombay.
TAKE NOTICE that on the 2nd day of September 1916, the above named debtor presented a petition to this Court praying to be adjudicated an insolvent and that on the 9th day of September 1916, the Court being satisfied that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed Rs. 500, directed that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner and appointed the 29th day of March 1917, for the further hearing of the said petition and the examination of the said debtor.
Also take notice that the Court may on the aforesaid date then and there proceed to adjudication and distribution of the assets of the aforesaid debtor. It will be open to you to appear and give evidence on that date. Proof of any claim you desire to take must be lodged in Court on or before that date.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 15th day of March, 1917.
By order of the Court,
N. NARASINHA MOORTY,
7453. Chief Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
6-30 To-night 10
GAIETY THEATRE.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
THE WHAT NOTS
a combination of
MAGIC, MIRTH, MUSIC & ENTERTAINMENT.
RENVILLE ROBERTY
in new parlour magic.
MISS IRENE BERYL
in delightful songs and dainty dances.
SEE THE FAMOUS
SERPENTINE DANCE.
CHARLIE
The Whistling Coon.
THE WARLEYS
in their celebrated
FASCINATION WALTZ
and the comique sketch
MINSTREL—DRAMA.
MISS MONA
the chorus favourite.
Above VARIETIES are intercepted by a
BRILLIANT CINEMA DRAMA
"THE GODS OF THE MILLS."
Also comedy, etc.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week
A SERIO-COMIC SENSATIONAL DRAMA
in 3 acts
"THE DARK DOINGS OF WHITE HAND"
A subject abounding with extraordinary devices and most miraculous situations, interwoven with a wave of gaiety and skill by a critical sense of horror, sensation and humour.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address upon request.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA BOMBAY'S PICTURE THEATRE PAR EXCELLENCE.

To-day at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!
BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
Scenes around the British Headquarters--GENERAL CADARNO, the Famous Italian General, visits SIR DOUGLAS HAIG and studies the British method of Warfare. A picture of immense interest.
A Delightful Pathe Drama.
"AN ARTIST'S DAUGHTER."
Brimming over with sparkling Humour and Pathos.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY.
"His Trysting Places." Chaplin the fickle one. Chaplin the World's greatest Screen Comedian at his best.

ELDORADO!!
ELDORADO!!
Italian Cinematograph
LAMINGTON ROAD.
2 minutes walk from Grant Road, Faras Road, Tardeo Tram junctions and Grant Road Ry. Station.

Wednesday being a Public Holiday, there will be an Extra Matinee Show at 5 p.m.

CHANGE OF TIME.
From Saturday the 24th instant, the time of our shows will be as under :—
6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS PRIZE SHOW MATINEE at 5 p.m.

TO-NIGHT *TO-NIGHT*
3rd & 4th Episodes of the Greatest Serial
45,000 feet
THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
Don't miss this week
GRAND PROGRAMME
it is seldom you get a good treat in Bombay.
THE ELDORADO CINEMA
Gives you your money's worth—everything always TIP-TOP.
Best European Management!
Best Lights and Pictures!
Best Theatre in Bombay!
Best Treatment to our Patrons!

Come and see once more real life size Pictures. It is quite a long time you have seen the last
LIFE SIZE PICTURES AT THE WELL-KNOWN TENT.

Time : 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Prices.
To all classes—Prices : Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.

OLYMPIA SHOWS
THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
CHARLES DE LARUE CRIME INVESTIGATOR
20,000 Feet long Serial.
"THE VAMPIRES"
"THE VAMPIRES"
Second Part Known as
"DIAMOND CUTS DIAMOND"
Wherein venturesome and reckless De Larue invites disaster.
Further Series of
"THE GRIP OF EVIL"
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 1266.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Every Evening **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** at 6-30 p.m

A COMPLETE PICTURE PROGRAMME.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S LATEST COMEDY

"Take My Picture" Take My Picture" "Take My Picture"

A Fine Pathe Drama Beautifully Coloured

"THE HEIR OF LECARDIER" A Stirring and Exciting Photo Play in 5 acts.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

9-30 To-night 9-30.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN and WOLSELEY CHARLES present the

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

in the popular London Revue

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

Title Role: MISS ALICE MAY.

Written by GEORGE ARTHURS.

Music by LOUIS JEROME.

A Feast of Topicalities and Fun.

WITTY DIALOGUE. CATCHY MUSIC.

SMART DRESSES. LATEST DANCES.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

A RIOT OF MERRIMENT.

Produced by Harry Hall (London Hippodrome) Orchestra under the direction of WOLSELEY CHARLES.

HALF PRICE MATINEE EVERY SUNDAY AT 6 P. M.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

OWING TO THE PHENOMINAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW ARTISTS Who arrived under engagement to

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

THE SEASON WILL BE EXTENDED TILL MONDAY NEXT MARCH 26th.

TO-DAY.

AT

5-30 AND 9-30.

MAMMOTH PROGRAMME.

Including

The beautiful.

ADELE

ADELE

ADELE

The Graceful Gymnast

In her Daring and Thrilling Aerial Act, Holding the audience spellbound from start to finish.

In conjunction with ADELE OTHER NEW ARTISTES At every performance.

WEDNESDAY NEXT

GRAND SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8 Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

BOX PLANS OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.

MATINEE

EXCLUSIVELY IN AID OF

THE FRENCH RED CROSS.

On Monday, 26th March, at 5 p.m.

At the

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Under the Presidency of

Monsieur H. MARTIN, CONSUL for FRANCE

The PRICE of the Tickets is Rs. 2.

SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE every day from MONDAY the 19th, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. at the SALLE FRANCAISE, 1st floor, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

The Sofas and the first three rows of Orchestra Stalls will be reserved for five tickets for each seat.

The rest of the Orchestra and the first four rows of the Dress Circle can be reserved for two tickets for each seat.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 16th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	400
" " Imports	20,000
Mid. Americans	12.08—7
Egyptian F. G. F.	23.35 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May 17.66—11; July 17.52—10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 17.15— 9; July. 17.04— 8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price
March	11.63
Mar.-Apl.	11.60
Apl.-May	11.54 —3
May-June	11.50
June-July	11.42
July-Aug	11.36
Aug.-Sept.	11.19 —7
Sept.-Oct.	11.05
Oct.-Nov.	10.92
Nov.-Dec.	10.82
Dec.-Jan.	10.79 —5
Jan.-Feb.	10.76
Feb.-Mar.	10.75
Mar.-Apl.	10.74

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 16th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
March	11.61—15
March-April	11.55
April-May	11.49 —13
May-June	11.45
June-July	11.38 —12
July-Aug.	11.31
Aug.-Sept.	11.15—11
Sept.-Oct.	10.90—20
Oct.-Nov.	10.78
Nov.-Dec.	10.68
Dec.-Jan.	10.65 —19
Jan.-Feb.	10.62
Feb.-Mar.	10.61
March-April	10.60

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 15th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.65—10
July	21.20—15
Nov.	20.40—30

Liverpool, Mar. 16th.

Months.	To-day's price
May	21.60— 5
July	21.10 Unchgd.
Nov.	20.20—20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 16th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.27
" " Fully Good	9.45
" " Fine	9.70
" No. 1 Oomra Good	9.97
" " " Fully Good	10.15
" " " Fine	10.40
" Broach Good	11.19
" " Fully Good	11.47
" " Fine	11.55
" Scinde Good	9 12
" " Fully Good	9 30
" " Fine	9.55

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Mar. 19th

The following Telegraphic correction has been received for New York Spot.

March				
5th	For	17.05	read	18.05
6th	"	17.10	"	18.10
7th	"	16.80	"	17.80
8th	"	16.80	"	17.80
9th	"	17.00	"	18.00

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 16th.

Silver .. 35 7/8

Telegrams are subject to increased delay owing to interruption between Gibraltar and London.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.

London, Feb. 15th.

By Mail.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of January, 1917.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	31,285,000
Unbleached and Grey	45,170,000
Dyed and Colored	2,336,000
Printed	2,654,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	340,000
Unbleached and Grey	89,090
Total Shipments of Salt	Tons 8,100

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	2,295,000
Unbleached and Grey	776,000
Dyed and Colored	1,029,000
Printed	1,324,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	58,600
Unbleached and Grey	..

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	1,088,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,041,000
Dyed and Colored	789,000
Printed	3,501,000

Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	744,000
Unbleached and Grey	439,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece-goods (in yards.)

Bleached and White	17,218,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,768,000
Dyed and Colored	8,674,000
Printed	13,413,000

Twist and Yarns. (in lbs.)

Dyed and Bleached	242,000
Unbleached and Grey	195,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	23,175,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,137,000
Dyed and Colored	4,046,000
Printed	7,015,000

Twist and Yarns. (in lb.)

Dyed and Bleached	70,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 19.

The Market at Colaba opened easier with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 391-8 and closed at Rs. 390-8 on jobbers selling.

Some little business is reported in Fine K'Akola May.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach, Rs. 390-8.

M. G. Fully Good Bengal, Rs. 286-7.

M. G. K'Akola, Rs. 264.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 19th

Description.	Mar. 1917 Delivery.	April 1917 Delivery.	May 1917 Delivery.	Spot Cotton.
Broach, Good M.G.	..	393	..	405/10
Broach, Fine M.G.	406	398	..	280/90
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	288	..	..	280/90
Bengal, Fine M.G.	296	..	303	290/00
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	292/02
Sind Panjab, Fine M.G.	360	..	..	285/05
Khan. Akola Fine M.G.	361	..	369	345/65
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	345/65
Dhamg /Pulgaon, Fine M G	..	..	..	355/70
Yeotmal, Fine M G	..	..	..	360/75
Nagpore, Fine M G	..	..	..	370/80
Hingt /Wardha, Fine G M	..	..	..	375/85
Khandesh, Fine M G	351	..	..	330/40
Khandesh, F G M G.	322	..	..	300/20
Khandwa Sanawad, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/20
Jalna F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	335/45
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	390/00
Mathla, Fine M G	..	..	..	335/45
Mathla, F G M G	..	..	..	320/30
Saw Ginned Dharwar Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta, Good M G	..	415	..	..
Westerns Good M G	..	401	..	..
Westerns, Good H G	..	395	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th March, 1917 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Deliverys
Bengals (M G)	314	302	292	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	298	287	..	26th Mar. 17
Seinde-Punjab (M G)	316	304	294	..	Ready
	..	298	289	..	25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	358	328	..	Ready
	..	353	323	..	25th Mar. 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M G)	..	..	354	..	Ready
Barsee (M G)	..	..	374	..	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg	..	365	345	..	Ready
Karanja (M G)	..	362	344	..	25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	363	343	..	Ready
	..	360	342	..	25th Mar. 17
Dhanangaum	..	367	349	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M G)	..	370	352	..	25th Mar. 17
	..	374	358	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	376	358	..	25th Mar. 17
Nagpore	..	382	369	..	Ready
Kampti (M G)	..	379	366	..	25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat	..	383	370	..	Ready
(M G)	..	381	368	..	25th Mar. 17
	..	410	404	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	405	..	..	25th Mar 17
	..	395	..	391	25th Ap 17
Wadhwan (M G)	..	422	407	..	Ready
(H G.)	..	412	397	..	Ready
Mathla (M.G.)	..	349	339	..	Ready
	..	343	331	..	25th Mar, 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	403	May June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	405	May June 17
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	401	May June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	391	May June 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	412	May June 17
Mira) (M.G.)	..	..	..	413	May June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 19th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	45 8 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	5 8 0	6 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 6 0	8 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 0 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	46 0 0	9 0 0
" Gajar 75 25	44 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 50 50	42 0 0	8 8 0
" Black	39 0 0	8 0 0
Popyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	40 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 8 0
Jawa	35 0 0	5 2 0
Arandi	37 0 0	.. ..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 4 3	
Linseed May	9 1 6	
Linseed Sept.	10 0 0	

BULLION.

The silver market has advanced quite rapidly due to speculative buying as the China exchanges are up. London telegram has not come in yet.

English Bar Gold 27.

Shield Sovereign 17.

Dragon 16-1.

Silver Ready Ex-duty 88.

Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 88-4.

Silver 2 Sett (May) Ex-duty 88.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1/4 7/32.

Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.

3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.

Bank Demand on France Frcs. 188.

3 Months Sight Francs Frcs. 194½.

30 days Sight Hongkong Rs. 165½.

30 days Sight Shanghai Rs. 242.

60 days Sight Japan Rs. 151¾.

Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares was quiet and dull throughout with a fair amount of business passing. The chief reason for the fall was profit taking.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,440 to 1,425 X. D. Madhawjis from 1,630 to 1,622½, Nagpurs from 2,310 to 2,290, Crescents from 220 to 215, Currimbhoys from 320 to 315, Indian Bleaching from 282/8 to 275, Indore-Malwa from 440 to 432/8, Swadeshis from 1,760 to 1,750.

Ahmedabad Advance declined to 890, Bombay United to 745 Davids to 450, Pearls to 490 and Simplex to 595.

Tata Iron ordys were placed between 242/8 and 237/8 and Defds. were quiet at 915, Katni ordys were quoted at 240 X. D. and Defds at 820 X. D.

Shivrajpurs were placed between 45/8 and 43/8 X. D. while Central India Minings have improved to 56/8.

Alcock Ashdowns were quiet at 822/8, Bombay-Burmas declined to 940 and Bombay Tramways to 317/8 and Tata Hydro ordy to 1,690.

The market closes easy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Bank of Bombay, as on 17th March, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,29,59,328	
Public Deposits at Branches	1,14,90,127	
		2,44,49,455
Other Deposits		16,38,88,923
Post Bills		6,632
Sundries		18,22,004
Total Rs.		20,91,67,014

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,14,21,232
Other authorised Securities	31,35,724
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,28,50,831
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	4,06,91,043
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,87,73,696
Dead Stock	10,10,422
Stamps	8,796
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	9,46,861
Sundries	3,63,505
Cash	8,99,55,719
Total Rs.	20,91,67,014

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Telegraphic advice from London states that the Net Profits for the year ending 31st December 1916 including the sum brought forward from the previous year, amount to about £400,600. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, applying about £64,000 to writing down investments, to place £50,000 to credit of Reserve Fund, to write £10,000 off premises account and to place £10,000 to credit of Pension Fund, leaving about £106,600 to be carried forward to next account.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS, MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their circular dated 8th February, writes:—

GOLD.

The net import of gold into India for the month of January 1917 amounted to about £565,600.

The arrivals of Gold in New York from Canada during the past week have been extremly small only $500,000.

SILVER.

The Market has been firm and offerings upon a small scale. A certain amount of bear covering has taken place, affording sufficient competition with coinage demands to cause a steady upward movement in the price to 37 9/16 to-day.

Although this is the highest quotation since June 1893 it may be as well to bear in mind that in 1892 it reached 43¾d. in 1891 48¼d. and in 1890 54 5/8d. The present quotation, therefore, can only be described as a high one in relation to prices ruling during more recent years.

It is an interesting fact that the value of the silver imported into this country in 1890, was practically the same as that of the year 1915, but on the other hand the amount of silver coined in England during the latter year was nearly £8,000,000 against £1,700,000 in 1890, leaving a balance for other purposes of £8,800,000 in 1890, against about £2,750,000 in 1915, the last figures completely available.

The "Daily Express" under date of 7th February 1917, states taht the Director of the Mint at Washington, D.C. has decided to buy no more silver for the present, because of its high price, preferringi to mint new coins from melted old ones..

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lacs of Rupees as follows:—

	Jan 15.	Jan 22.	Jan 31.
Notes in circulation	8239	8381	8422
Reserve in Silver coin and Bullion	1701	1655	1735
Gold coin and Bullion in India	1161	1252	1256
Gold in England	1192	1192	1042

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,100 the same as last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 3rd February 1917 consisted of about 23,000,000 oz. in Sycee and 17,700,000 dollars, as compared with about 23,400,000 oz. in sycee and 16,700,000 dollars on the 20th January 1917.

Quotation for Bar Silver p. oz. std:—

February 2nd 37 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 3rd 37 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 5th 37 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 6th 37 7/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 7th 37 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 8th 37 9/61 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 3½ per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

Average 37.427.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is ½d above that fixed a week ago.

Statistics for the month of January are appended.—

Highest price for cash 37 7/16.

Lowest price for cash 36.

Average price for cash 36.682.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The 22nd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders was held yesterday.

In the absence of Mr. T. W. Birkett (Chairman of the Company), Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite, a Director, was elected to the chair, and presided at the meeting.

The Directors Report showed that the net earnings of the line for the year ended 30th September, 1916, amounted to Rs. 9,80,642. Of this amount, Rs. 2,03,000, being the estimated earnings for the last quarter of 1915, was credited to last year's Revenue Account, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,77,642 for the first nine months of 1916. To this has to be added the net earnings for the last three months of the year which are estimated approximately at Rs. 2,20,000 bringing the total net earnings up to Rs. 9,97,642. The Directors declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 12-8-0 per share, free of Income Tax, which absorbed Rs. 3,12,500 leaving Rs. 6,85,142. To this has to be added the amount brought forward from last year and miscellaneous receipts, and after deducting expenses, including interest to debenture-holders, there is a balance of Rs. 5,57,474-8-10 available for disposal which your Directors propose to apply as follows:—(1) Dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December, 1916, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, Rs. 4,68,750; (2) Reserve Fund, Rs. 50,000; (3) Bonus to Company's Office Clerks, Rs. 500; (4) Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 38,224. Total Rs. 5,57,474.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, said:—

The actual net earnings for the year amount to Rs. 10,14,265 against Rs. 9,97,642 estimated in the accounts and against our previous record of Rs. 8,94,760 earned in 1915. I am sure, you will regard this as eminently satisfactory more especially as owing to the war there was naturally some uncertainty as to the prospects of the year. The result, however, has enabled your Directors to propose a final dividend of the highest percentage we have as yet reached (7½ per cent.) to increase our Reserve Fund by half a lakh of rupees and to carry forward to the current year the considerable sum of Rs. 54,847 and this result has been attained in spite of considerably increased expenses mainly caused by the increased Income Tax.

I would explain that the figure of Rs. 54,847, I have just given you, is our actual carry forward, the difference of Rs. 16,623 above the figure given in the Report being due to the actual earnings being that much in excess of the estimated earnings for the last 3 months of the year as taken in the accounts.

You will no doubt desire me as usual to give you some particulars of the traffic which has produced such good earnings and in this connection I would say that the figures for 1916 given in the Report should be amended as follows:—

No. of passengers		14,62,763
Gross Earnings	Rs.	5,36,547
Merchandize in Tons		3,30,068
Gross Earnings	Rs.	11,78,652

You will find in your seats detailed particulars of the principal goods and cotton traffic during the last 6 years which will no doubt be of interest to you and I have in addition the following coal figures for you:—

Coal for the Public: Tons 69,269, 12 months ending 30th September, 1916; Tons 1,07,521, 12 months ending 30th September, 1915;

Earnings: Rs. 95,582, 12 months ending 30th September, 1916; Rs. 1,50,125, 12 months ending 30th September, 1915; which will show you that our record earnings have been attained in spite of a very considerable decrease in this traffic due to causes you are all well aware of.

And now gentlemen in regard to your Directors' decision to put Rs. 50,000 out of the profits of the year to reserve and to carry forward the large balance I have already referred to, it was explained to you last year at this meeting that the Capital Expenditure on your railway exceeded the available capital funds. There were only two means of meeting this situation, one by raising additional capital with the consequent permanent reduction in dividends and the other by meeting capital expenditure out of excess revenue with the corresponding advantage and there can be no doubt that your Directors' decision to adopt the latter alternative is the proper one. You will have seen that out of the Rs. 50,000 put to Reserve last year Rs. 37,382-6-4 has been expended on Capital Account leaving an available balance of Rs. 12,617 odd and with this year's Rs. 50,000 the availabale balance will accordingly stand at Rs. 62,617 odd.

This sum will be applied either against further Capital Expenditure or used if necessary in equalisation of dividends as has been done with advantage in the case of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Company and in the present troublous times I feel sure you will agree that it is wise to husband our resources as far as is possible and particularly when future prospects are so uncertain which uncertainty is also the reason for the large carry forward proposed.

We have over a lakh of rupees of revenue money not immediately required and I have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you that your Directors propose to invest the major portion of it in 5% per cent. War Bonds which you will no doubt very warmly approve of.

The only other matter I have to refer to to-day is our adoption of the English practice of paying dividends less Income Tax and in this connection you will of course realise that it is the same to shareholders whether they receive a lower percentage free of Income Tax or a higher percentage less Income Tax. The main reason however which influenced your Directors in their decision is that the profits of Companies are now taxed at 1 anna in the rupee whereas private incomes are taxed on a graduated scale according to the amount of income. If the Company paid dividends free of Income Tax it might be difficult for a shareholder, entitled to be taxed on a lower scale, to obtain a refund, whereas on the system proposed a certificate will be issued with each dividend warrant which will enable shareholders entitled to obtain a refund to do so without difficulty, the Income Tax Collector having agreed to recognise such certificates issued by the Company.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

Mechanics Institute yesterday evening.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

In spite of an improvement in the market for hessians which was reported in the morning, but which was not long maintained, the market for jute mill shares opened extremely dull with no outside buying support and very few transactions took place. Coal shares ruled more active with some demand, the tone of the market being steady with prices unchanged and well maintained. In other directions there was no feature of interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 824-8; Bhalgora 38-8, 37-8 s. 1; Burra Dhemo 12-4, to 13; Borrea (ord) 18-4, 18-8; Jainty West 12; Jainty Central 15-12, 16; Lakurka 44-8, 44-12; Ondal (ord) 14-14, 14-8; Phularitand 6-4; Samla Kendra 18; Sendra 16-8; Satpukuria 9-4, 9-8; Sudamdih (ord) 4-4.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 100, s. 1, 97, 95; Budge Budge (ord) 322, 320; Clive (ord) 129-8 130, 127-8, 128-8, 125, 122, 121-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 293, 287; Reliance (ord) 199, 200; Standard (ord) 285 282; Waverley 9-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber Trading (ord) 210; Calcutta Tramways 99, 100.

Tea:—Sapji 16, 16-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 67 to 68 nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 68-4 to 68-8.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 19.

The depression in the North-West Frontier Province yesterday nearly disappeared over Kashmir, where it has given local snowfall and another depression is appearing north-west of Baluchistan. A few falls occurred in Assam.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th March 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess; night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind; night temperature is in defect at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect in Gujarat and at most stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in slight defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at Aurangabad and in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India. Weather, however, has again been dry and is likely to continue so except possibly in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 19th of March 1917.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	68.9	61.0	78	..	7.52	—2.58
Do. (18th Mar.)	82.9	67.3	72	..	4.23	+0.43
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (18th Mar.)	89.3	74.1	59	..	3.05	—0.19
PUNJAB						
Multan	91.9	56.9	46	..	0.23	—1.22
Rawalpind	82.2	46.6	64	0.05	0.93	—6.47
Lahore	89.1	54.0	39	..	0.19	—2.89
Hissar	92.4	56.0	40	..	0.01	..
Ambala	91.7	61.1	37	..	0.67	—1.48
Delhi	91.0	62.2	45	..	1.14	—1.55
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.1	60.0	27	..	0.75	—0.79
Mainpuri	92.8	54.5	42	..	1.66	—0.43
Jhansi	93.3	58.8	32	..	2.40	+0.72
Cawnpore	91.6	59.7	35	..	3.99	+2.01
Allahabad	92.5	59.3	32	..	3.04	+0.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	96.1	57.8	29	..	?	?
Karachi	81.3	70.6	81	..	?	?
Ajmer	88.6	56.6	42	..	0.04	—1.24
Jaipore	71.5	55.1	27	..	0.50	—0.82
Kotah	94.2	67.2	23	..	0.12	—0.74
Mount Abu	72.6	62.4	25	..	0.41	—0.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.4	64.5	78	..	0.58	+0.08
Dwarka	84.6	73.2	71	..	0	—0.68
Veraval	81.1	68.3	72	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	94.0	60.3	72	..	0.02	—0.47
Bhavnagar Port	89.2	66.6	84	..	0	—0.55
Surat	87.1	66.3	72	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	93.0	67.9	66	..	1.04	+0.65
Deesa	92.0	62.8	77	..	1.15	+0.64
Neemuch	89.4	57.8	20	..	1.13	+0.34
Indore	91.1	58.2	48	..	1.76	+0.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.9	59.1	39	..	5.26	+2.83
Saugor	91.2	62.8	22	..	3.06	+0.91
Hoshangabad	93.1	62.4	45	..	4.66	+2.99
Khandwa	95.2	61.9	33	..	1.68	+0.59
Akola	90.4	65.5	32	..	4.67	+2.74
Amraoti	90.5	67.5	29	..	4.11	+2.16
Nagpur	96.6	62.3	38	..	5.67	+3.22
Chanda	88.3	55.4	28	..	4.91	+2.44
Raipur	95.8	68.5	33	..	6.18	+4.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.5	72.3	72	..	2.40	+1.82
Ratnagiri	88.3	69.1	56	..	3.65	+2.94
Marmugao	88.0	71.6	71	..	5.50	+4.31
Karwar	86.0	68.6	84	..	9.68	+7.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.6	57.2	40	..	1.65	+0.78
Ahmednagar	92.8	58.8	29	..	2.06	+0.71
Poona	90.8	56.1	34	..	3.88	+1.52
Sholapur	95.3	67.7	35	..	9.16	+7.49
Bijapur	93.7	66.4	38	..	9.80	+8.38
Belgaum	84.7	57.3	41	..	11.56	+9.59
Aurangabad	92.0	61.1	30	..	2.05	+0.77
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.4	68.2	25	..	3.21	+1.48
Hyderabad	96.4	67.5	29	..	3.99	+1.93
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.7	72.9	57	..	6.27	+2.89
Calicut	88.9	72.4	77	..	6.20	+0.53
Cochin	89.5	75.8	78	..	7.35	—2.54
Colombo	86.3	73.0	97	..	24.01	—2.28
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.6	71.1	77	..	11.00	+4.19
Bellary	95.6	66.7	42	..	5.73	+3.32
Cuddapah	100.4	77.3	60	..	4.87	+0.05
Madras	91.5	72.6	79	..	18.52	—1.82
Bangalore	89.5	66.8	51	..	11.10	+7.06
Coimbatore	94.2	72.0	76	..	7.28

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 11th of Meher, 1283.
Mahomedan: 25th of Jamadiulawal, 1335.
Hindu: 12th Vad of Fagan, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 0m.; Sunset: 6h. 0m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Conference on Venereal Diseases, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 11-30 a.m.
Agakhan Hockey Tournament—First Round: Lusitanians v. Church School's Team, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Jamshedi Naoroz (Parsi holiday), Banks closed.

THURSDAY, March 22.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 2-30 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m. and parcels upto 11-30 a.m.
Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, 10-15 a.m.
Akola and Mid-India Spg., Wg., and Mfg., Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, 4-0 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 23.

Annual Ordinary General Meetings of the Fazulbhoy Mills; Currimbhoy Mills; Ebrahimbhoy Pabanby Mills; Crescent Mills; Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works; and Pearl Mills, Limited Esplanade Road, Fort, from 3-0 p.m.
Standing Committee of the Corporation meets at 3-30 (B. T.).
Commemoration Day of the Founder of the N. M. Wadia Charities, "Jehangir Baug," Parel, 4-0 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, at 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall.
Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds," at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. ever Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10-0 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5 15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MUNSHI—March 18th at Deccan Hyderabad, Nawab Faramroze Jung Bahadur (Faramjee Jamshedjee Munshi).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 20th March, 1917.

615 Musketry Competitions—All Competitions are cancelled until further notice.
616 Machine Gun Courses—"H" Coy. class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday.
619 Parades:—
"E" (Cyclist) Coy. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
Motor Cyclist Section.—On Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Coy. every Monday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.
"G" Coy. on Tuesday, March 20th, at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Shirts and shorts.

C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 19.

No. 60 DUTIES.
Duties for the week commencing Sunday 18th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Officer next for duty:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. J. W. Hayward.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergt. E E Coy. Sergt. Power.
No. 61 PARADES.
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday parades at Headquarters 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Saturday parade at 7 a.m. These parades will be notified at Headquarters.
Highest Scores at Ghat Kopar Rifle Range on 18-3-17.

MATCH VII.

Sapper Hainsworth.
C. S. M. Banks.
Gunner Hargreaves.
C. Q. M. S. Hatton.
Gunner Mooney.

MATCH VIII

Gunner Mooney.
C. S. M. Banks.
Lieut Dunkerley.
Gunner Dixon.
C. Q. M. S. Hatton.

HIGHEST AGGREGATES MATCHES V TO VIII.

Lieut Dunkerley.
Sapper Hainsworth.
Gunner Mooney.
C. Q. M. S. Hatton.

Eligible to shoot in Extra Match on Sunday the 25th instant.

C. S. M. Clyne.
Bomdr. Stevens.
Sergt. Sherren.
Sergt. Bellamy.
Sergt. Walton.
Gunner Dixon.
Lieut Royal.
Sapper Cottrell.
Bomdr. Harwood.
Sapper Sare-Soar.
Gunner Hargreaves.
Gunner Cuffe.
Sergt. Smith.
S. M. Mercy.

RIFLE CLUB.

The Carter and Inter Company Match Shoot will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 25th instant commencing at 7-30 a.m. Names of competing teams to be handed into Lieut. H. Royal by Thursday morning next. There will also be an extra shoot on Sunday the 25th instant.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th March.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Band-stand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during February was 570 of whom 36 were males, 255 females, and 279 children.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Babu Nilmani Chakravarty will deliver an address in English on "The Hope of the Brahma Samaj" to-day at 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

Rajaram Shripalsing, a Hindu boy, aged four years tried to run across the road in front of motor car No. 2892, which was being driven along Bazar Gate Street on Sunday evening when he was knocked down by the mudguard. He sustained a contused wound on the forehead and several abrasions and was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant, and not on Wednesday the 21st, as previously notified. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m., and parcels up to 11-30 a.m. Postings at the town sub-offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

MASINA HOSPITAL.

Sunday next the 25th is the day fixed by the Trustees of the above Institution to throw open the varjous wards of the Hospital for the inspection of visitors. The hours fixed are from 4 to 7 p.m. The medical staff and the nurses will take parties through the maternity, bactereological, X-Ray, museum and other departments, light refreshments will be provided. At a similar gathering in 1915 over 3,000 people attended.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Ten attacks and six deaths from plague occurred yesterday in Bombay. Second Nagpada reporting four attacks and one death, Worli three attacks and two deaths, and Mahim Tarwadi and Mahim one attack and one death each. There were five attacks and two deaths from small-pox. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 104, as compared with 126 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 50 of 1915.

A SOLDIER'S DANGEROUS HOBBY.

A hack victoria was passing along Frere Road on Sunday, when Private Gorman of the R.I.F. climbed on the coach-box, took the reins from the driver and started driving. He whipped the horse, which ran into the back of a passing bullock cart, with the result that Gorman was thrown off the box and sustained injuries. Gorman was removed to St. George's Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The horse was seriously injured and had to be shot.

WEST END CINEMA.

There were crowded houses all last week at the West End Cinema, New Charni Road, for a grand new serial film, called "The Girl from "Frisco," opened with three exciting episodes. The heroine of the story, Miss Barbara Brent, is the vivacious and plucky daughter of a wealthy Californian rancher. Born with a lust for adventure, circumstances satisfy her desires to the full, and in every few thousand feet of film we find her in some new perilous situation, from which her indomitable courage successfully extricates her. The second instalment started last Saturday and it fully maintains the interest created during the past week. Barbara's quest of an ancient Aztec treasure is particularly thrilling.
(To-day and to-morrow there are two prize matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and ordinary shows at 6-15, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following is a list of subscriptions received by the East Indies Station Naval Fund during the month of February:—
Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 210,858-5-4; proceeds of Entertainment at Empire Theatre per Mrs. C. Watson, Rs. 1,362-13-6; the Chief of Thana Devli, Rs. 1,000; the Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; the Ceylon Branch, Rs. 500; the Maharaja of Patiala, Rs. 500; proceeds of Performance given by the Proprietor Karlekar's Grand Circus Co. at Porbandar, Rs. 460-10; Messrs. S. Subedar's Sons, Rs. 300; the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States War Fund, Rs. 300; the Administrator, Porbandar State, Rs. 250; the V. A. Association, Yeotmal, Rs. 200; the Ladies' Committee Raipur War Aid Fund, Rs. 150; some Officials and other gentlemen of Porbandar State, Rs. 100-5; Captain N. J. Wilson, R.I.M., Rs. 100; the Hon. Mr. Birkett, Rs. 100; St. John's Ambulance Assn. Igatpuri per Mrs. Stallard, Rs. 100; Mrs. Paterson Brown, Rs. 100; the Administrator, Cambay State, Rs. 100; the Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; the Administrator, Savantvadi, Rs. 50; Mr. H. L. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O. Rs. 30; Commander W. M. Farewell, C.I.E., Rs. 15; Mr. T. S. Downie, Rs. 15; Mr. W. H. Neilson, Rs. 15; Sundries, Rs. 25-7-8 and Interest on current account, Rs. 188-10; total Rs. 217,871-3-6.
Miscellaneous gifts were also received from a number of ladies and gentlemen.

REHATSEK FUND.

The well-known professor and antiquarian late Professor Edward Rehatsek left with Mr. N. V. Mandlik Rs. 38,000 worth Government Promissory Notes, the interest of which is to be spent annually in awarding monetary prizes to students undergoing primary education. Last year Mr. Mandlik was able to distribute Rs. 1,225 among local institutions.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

PARSI HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (4) BEAT R. G. A. COLABA.

The twenty-second season of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was opened on the Oval on Monday, the only game fixed for the evening being the Parsi Hockey Association, v. R. G. A. Colaba. There was a fair attendance of spectators. The game was pretty fast, but combination was at a discount. Neither team showed to any great advantage. Considering the balance of exchanges, the teams were fairly equal, but better stickwork of the Parsi team won them the day, while desultory shooting of the R. G. A. forwards was solely responsible for the indignity of a defeat by the margin of three goals, the scores being four goals to one. The gunners had quite as many open chances as their opponents and indeed kept up a hot pressure on the Parsi defence during the second, but erratic shooting spoiled their chances. The Parsi attacking line, on the other hand, made most of the opportunities presented to them by their supporting lines and outstripped the opposing defence with clever stickwork.
Within two minutes from the start Kapadia opened the scoring for the Parsi boys. Exchanges ruled even thereafter, both teams attacking in turn. Just before the call of half-time Bhoot increased the lead for the Association and the teams changed sides with the scores:—
Parsi Hockey Association 2
R. G. A. Colaba ..... Nil.
After ends had been changed Kapadia scored again for the winning team, while Farmer reduced the margin for the R. G. A. team. After being subjected to a spell of attack, the Parsi forwards made a rush and towards the close the Parsi team secured their fourth goal through Ghandhy, the final scores being:—
Parsi Hockey Association ..... Four goals.
R. G. A. Colaba ..... One goal.
The teams were:—
Parsi Hockey Association:—Cabinetmaker; Karanjia and Pavri; Bookbinder, Mehta and Ghandhy; J. Mehta, Irani, D. Kapadia, S. Bhoot and Patel.
R. G. A. Colaba:—Panch; Akaskem and Bachelor; Flynn, Hersey and Haitty; Bolsover, Grey, Farmer, Harris and Hallbrooke.
Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Moir.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

The following was the result of the match played yesterday:—
Mrs. Reid and Capt. Hutchisosn beat Mrs. Green and Mr. Murat 6—2, 6—2.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR AND MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

AFTER THE FULL BENCH WORK IS OVER.

19-16-1415-15.—Hiralal and Co., Bhaidas Shivdas v. Bai Gulab and anr, Mehta D and L. Edgelow G W & Co., Part heard.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OP PAUPERISM.

P P No. 4-17.—In person, Sadoo Narayen v. Janabai, Merwanji K & Co.

ILLICIT TRADE IN OPIUM.

BOTH ACCUSED GET TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR EACH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Khan Saheb Kuverji Darasha charged Kamu alias Kama Faizkhan a sepoy in the State Infantry of Jhalawar, Patan, and Abdul Hussein Ibrahim, a Borah, employed at a restaurant in Church Gate Street, with selling 10 lbs of opium, valued at Rs. 300, without a license.
The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of certain information received, Khan Saheb Kuverji sent a customer to Chore Bazaar on Saturday evening to purchase opium from the accused. The latter took out the opium from a piece of bedding and gave it to the customer, when Excise Inspectors Cama, Dyer and Udwadia, who had been watching the accuseds' movements, came out and seized them. The accused were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonments each.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

HIS EIGHT CONVICTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector L. De Souza charged Dawood Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with attempted robbery. It was alleged that on Thursday midnight one Khodaram Murzban, an Irani, having his tea-shop in Girgaum Road, was attending to his customers, when the accused seized the cash-box. The Irani caught him and handed him over to the Police. The accused was convicted and as he had seven previous convictions he was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A GOODS YARD.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Nowroji of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Vishram Giga, a Hindu, with the theft of twenty-four seers of caraway seeds from the Carnac Bridge Goods Yard. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A large and influential gathering of the citizens of Surat met on Monday in the Municipal hall when Mr. Hudson the Collector unveiled the oil painting of Khan Bahadur Dr. Dosabhai Pestonji and presented him with a replica of the same in Commemoration of his services as a Municipal Councillor for the long and unbroken period of 50 years.

TRADE IN INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

A PLEA FOR DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The healthy development of indigenous industries is now generally recognised to be the key-note of Indian progress. It is surprising therefore that sufficient attention has not been paid to the development of the trade concerned with home drugs, though there is a great demand for them and a bad supply throughout the country. Nature has liberally provided them in jungles, forests, and mountain sides, and only the labour of business-like enterprise is called for to develop a trade which must be useful to the country in more ways than one.
This is not a new suggestion. A year ago the question of the "need of cultivation and production of Indian drugs" was publicly raised in the speech of Sir Leonard Rogers, delivered before the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. The speaker had emphasized the neglect of scientific research and manufacture of Indian drugs. He was of opinion that it was a great service to the country to manufacture the Indian drugs in sufficient quantities, and he brought home the fact that more than half of the medicines in the Western Materia Medica are obtained from Eastern India, and the remaining part could be prepared in the country itself. He suggested that the Government could easily and profitably help that branch of Indian industry. The Government of India some time ago, also proposed to cultivate Indian drugs and Nasik, I think, was chosen for the purpose, but the scheme was not actually carried out, and its potentialities therefore remained unrealized. At the School of Tropical Medicine Sir Leonard Rogers emphasizing the importance of making experiments with Indian drugs, said that the Government would do nothing more than it had been doing unless and until the public took up the matter and invested sufficient sums of money in the cultivation and production of Indian drugs.
Persons not interested in Eastern medicines and Eastern methods of treatment, will naturally regard it a limited and not a useful trade. To them these drugs will appear as having no demand and they would hesitate in investing their capital in such a business. But people who have considered the question, those who know the trade, and who have benefitted from or know the therapeutic value of Indian drugs, must think otherwise. From one end of the country to the other, there is no big city, a town, a village, even a small collection of a few huts, where there is no demand for these indigenous drugs and where consequently there is not some small business being carried out for the same. Apart from Lahore, Delhi, Chandausi and Cawnpore; which are the chief markets emporiums of Indian drugs to the value of millions of rupees, if we look to the other cities of the country we find that in every city there is a great demand for them and a corresponding trade. Take Bombay for instance. Roughly estimating the number, we find about two hundred large and small shops some of which dispose of stocks, worth thousands of rupees wholesale daily, while others have a retail sale of ten or twenty rupees a day only, not including the Hakims' and Vaids' private dispensaries and the firms which export barks and herbs which they collect from the various parts of the country. The same is the case with important cities like Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi, Lucknow and Allahabad, leaving apart towns and villages. If we try to get the accurate figures of Indian medical shops in the interior and calculate their daily sale, we will find that it amounts to at least to five or six lakhs of rupees a day or about ten or fifteen millions a month. This is a purely internal trade and therefore entitled to the special attention of the Indian public.
Conforming to the conditions of human life which are affected by environment and climatic circumstances, drugs too have rules of life: they have the period of youth and efficacy after which they become ineffective; and hence great care must be taken while they are being collected to see that it is done during the proper stages and at the right time, so as to give the proper effect intended in the prescription. Again with the variations of environments and climates the drugs have different species, so to say, and these species widely differ in their effects and appearance. They have also got rules of cultivation and thriving by which their effects are governed. There are many things connected with them which demand a due consideration from those who wish to build up a successful business in them on scientific lines. But those who have the trade in their hands at present, are inadequately qualified for the task. They do not know whence the drugs are brought; where they are cultivated; whether the individual drug is the same as it is alleged to be. They do not know the age of the drugs they use and whether they still retain any medicinal properties; how they should be preserved and taken care of, and so forth.
The result of this ignorance is that throughout the country quite useless old medicines are consumed. The prescriptions are sound and scientific, but the dispensing and the drugs are wholly unsatisfactory. The public have felt it seriously and complained bitterly. Treatments of Vaids and Hakims are unsuccessful and are blamed for what is really not their fault. Owing to these irregularities, Government has been compelled to legislate in order to reform and control the supply of medicines in the country. (See the "Risalat," Calcutta, April 10, 1916). Provisions of the bill show that anything from any shop may be taken and divided into three parts: One part to be kept sealed with the shop-keeper for the test of identity. One part to be sent to the Chemical Examiner to be tested and the third part to be sent to the local Magistrate. The Chemical Examiner will communicate the result of his observations to the Magistrate, who after examining the proof of its identity with the material obtained from the shop and being convinced of its uselessness, may prosecute the seller who is liable to imprisonment that may be extended to six months and a fine of Rs. 500.
From an outside point of view the legislation in the present circumstances is not only proper, but most necessary. But we should not be unmindful of the fact that there is no regular cultivation of indigenous drugs, that they are not collected at the proper time and season and according to strict medical laws, as the trade lies in the hands of people insufficiently qualified for the task. The Indian Medical Conferences have done nothing more than the passing of resolutions urging the public to establish medical shops to provide medicines. They have succeeded so far as to open some medical halls at Delhi, Lucknow and such places, which, of course, supply things with a better get-up and coverings, but their contents are not at all different from the ordinary druggist's shop selling drugs on its own responsibility and in his own way. These conferences have kept very high ideals before them, which no doubt, if pursued with the present zeal will do a good deal. But the deficiency lies at the very root and a good label and a decent bottle can do little towards the efficacy of the contents.
Continued public indifference in the matter will end in one of two ways, viz., either the trade will be ruined altogether or it will naturally pass into the hands of outsiders who have already interested themselves in tropical medicine and its possibilities. With this change of hands there will be a fundamental change. No doubt the Medical Registration Act may save the Eastern mode of treatment, but when the trade in indigenous drugs passes from Indian hands, the entire Eastern science will come to a standstill and this country will be wholly dependent in the matters of treatment on non-indigenous systems. Millions of poor people who cannot go to the doctors and only rely upon the medicines, tried by their forefathers, will either die or will have to abandon themselves to the cruel hands of fate. The great science of the Hindus and the Moslems who improved it each in his turn and regard it as their rightful inheritance will be effaced from the country.
It is a pressing need of the hour to consider the whole situation carefully. Some responsible body or individual should at once take steps to organise the whole trade with a view to modernising the cultivation and production of drugs, so that they may be able to supply the medical halls with genuine and real drugs.
Those who will be pioneers in this work will not only have a new, big, lucrative, permanent and easy business, but the satisfaction of doing a great service to the Eastern method of treatment, and to the well-being of millions of their fellow-countrymen. It would be little short of a national calamity if the Hindu and Moslem systems of medicine, which are essentially dependent upon the adequate supply of genuine and fresh indigenous drugs, were allowed to die out. The constituents of Indian drugs, without the help of steam or electricity, are found in abundance in our own country. They are cultivated or grown in the same climate, in the same country and under the same influences as the inhabitants. This unity of surroundings gives the effect to the drugs so as to suit the inhabitants. These are quite free from constituents like alcohol and spirits of wine and are freely used by those whose religious scruples forbid them to use stimulents. And much can be saved from the millions of rupees that we spend in purchasing foreign medicines. Indigenous drugs are indispensable to the Indian healing art, and those who believe in the latter, should attend to the conservation and development of the former.
If what I have urged, is admitted to be worthy of consideration it comes immediately within the range of practical application, for which, I venture to think, the present is the best time and Bombay, the most suitable place, to form a great centre for the sale and distribution of indigenous drugs.
Among the trading and non-trading cities of India, Bombay is the most beautiful and prosperous city and prominent people come to it from all parts of the country at all times of the year. During such visits they can see for themselves how the business is carried out, and gather ideas for the improvement of local trade in their own areas.
Again the Indian healing art is in a more neglected condition in Bombay, perhaps than in any other city of importance, and it is sure to receive an impetus from the fact of fresh Indian medicines being made available to the people.
It was in Bombay too that in 1887 the Bombay Medical Union and the Grant Medical College Societies protested against the worthlessness and unsatisfactory arrangements for indigenous methods of treatment to the late Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy of India, and this city also took the lead in getting the Medical Registration Act, passed in 1912. It would therefore be appropriate for it also to lead in their general reform that has been suggested.
Nasik, a town in this province, was selected as a suitable centre.
For the commencement of the work there are sufficient quantities of drugs and herbs in the neighbouring mountain side and forests of the Presidency.
In conclusion I would say that if no individual capitalist, or group take up this matter from a business point of view and come forward to start the work the public themselves should take the business in hand and start it with a subscribed capital for public good on the lines of the Hindustani Davakhana of Delhi, the profits of which may be utilised towards the expenses of a charitable dispensary of indigenous drugs. I shall be pleased to discuss the matter and co-operate with, and give such information as lies in my power, to those who may feel interested in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM S. ABU YUSUF ISFAHANI.
Bhindi Bazar, March 15, 1917.

DEATHS FROM VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the following extract from a pamphlet "Why Vaccinate?" by Harold W. Whiston, published by the National Anti-Vaccination League, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.:—
"Dr. Fox, a medical man in Cardiff, has published fifty-six cases of illness following vaccination of which 17 resulted in death."
I pray that kind-hearted doctors in India also may kindly similarly publish their experiences regarding deaths directly or indirectly caused by vaccination.—Yours, etc.

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LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

SUCCESSFUL WORK DONE.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Lady Willingdon Scheme was held yesterday in the Hall of the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Bombay, H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding. There was a large company present including Sir Jamsetji and Lady Jejeebhoy; Lady Jehangir; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, the Hon. Mr. G. and Mrs. Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mrs. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Raymond, Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mrs. Sirur, the Hon. Mr. Naik, Mrs. Lawrence Robertson, Dr. H. M. Masina, Dr. J. A. Turner, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Dr. Joshi and others.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Honorary Secretary, read a summary of the work done and statement of accounts for the year 1916, in the course of which it was stated:—

At the last annual meeting, her Excellency Lady Willingdon suggested the formation of a Ladies' Committee, and Mrs. Carmichael undertook to do this. The results have been extremely successful, as much more interest has been aroused in the work and Sub-Committees have been formed which have been a great benefit to the Scheme. The Ladies' Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Carmichael, have visited the Maternity Homes regularly and supervised the work of the Health Visitors by visiting the different Sections of the City. These visits are much appreciated and the Health Officer receives many hints and suggestions on the condition of the houses visited by the ladies. The reports are sent to the different District Health Officers for action and report to the Executive Health Officer. A Ladies' Sub-Committee, under Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, supervise the work of the Health Visitors, and meetings are held monthly which the Health Visitors attend. In addition to this the Sub-Committees make periodical visits to the different districts with the Health Visitors. Her Excellency at the last meeting suggested more Maternity Homes and two more have been provided: one at Parel (12 Beds) was opened in March and the other at Victoria Bunder, Colaba (6 beds) in September.

These Homes are doing excellent work 560 women on the whole having been admitted of which the number of women confined was 521.

Her Excellency obtained from Lord Hardinge the surplus of the subscriptions for the Lady Hardinge Medical College Fund equal to Rs. 90,978-2-0, of which Rs. 7,000 is in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, and the same has been placed to the credit of the Scheme Account.

The proposal to build and endow more Maternity Homes and the offer of Rs. 5,00,000 for the purpose are before a Committee of the Corporation.

The Health Visitors have paid 22 314 visits to families during the year.

The instruction of Probationers in the Maternity Homes for being trained to attend on normal cases of labour proceeded. The women are paid Rs. 10 per month for six months during which period they attend the Maternity Homes, receive instruction and pass an Examination and receive a certificate.

During the year six women went through the course of instruction at the Bellasis Road Home and three women at the Parel Home.

The report and the accounts were approved and adopted.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Carmichael, President of the Ladies' Committee, said:—

In the report which Dr. Turner has read you have heard what work has been done under the auspices of the Lady Willingdon Scheme during the past year. This is our first public meeting and I am constantly being asked to explain why the scheme was started and what it is all about. So it will be well for me to go back to the very beginning. The idea of the scheme was originated by Lady Willingdon after she had been less than a year among us and had spent one season in Bombay. A meeting was called at Government House in March 1914, and the scheme was there inaugurated. In an admirable leaflet which was published at that time and which has been revised upto date, the objects of the scheme were clearly set forth. It was to assist the work of the Sanitary Association by providing health visitors and maternity homes, and the duties of the voluntary workers were to go round the poor parts of Bombay and to become acquainted with the conditions under which the women of the poor live, to endeavour to persuade them to have clean and sanitary homes and to avail themselves of the maternity homes and hospitals. Another object set before the voluntary workers was to interest as many people as possible in the housing and lives of the poor and to create an informed public opinion on the subject of insanitary and overcrowded dwellings. Now you have heard from Dr. Turner about the health visitors, maternity homes and the training of dhais, and I think he has every reason to be proud of the success achieved in that direction. He has also referred to our voluntary workers. Here I must point out that in this direction and for two reasons the development of the scheme has necessarily been slow. First there is the war. Many of those ladies, who would be most willing to help, have their spare time fully occupied and cannot for the present do any thing for the scheme. We are all the more grateful to those who are helping us. Nearly every one of them is already over head and ears in war work and you will notice that several of the leading war work ladies are also leading ladies in the Lady Willingdon Scheme. Soon we hope the war will be over and many willing workers set free to take up the new task.

NOVELTY AND DIFFICULTY OF UNDERTAKING.

The second reason for slowness is the novelty and the difficulty of the undertaking. The idea of slumming, for purely sanitary reasons as apart from missions and social work was quite new to Bombay. Ladies did not seem quite to know what they could do, and there is no denying that the work is difficult. We have difficulties of climate and language and many others which will occur to you and which are not dreamt of at home. We are not getting on so fast as we should like but we are moving slowly and surely. In November last, while it was easy to get ladies to visit the maternity homes, only four ladies were visiting the chawls. All we could do was to take the different districts in turns and endeavour to become acquainted with each health visitor and her work. To-day there are twenty-seven ladies who have either already started or who have given in their names as visitors. You may judge how enthusiastic we are when I tell you that I suggested to two ladies that they might work in a certain district as it was the cleanest I know of and they said they would prefer a dirty one. You will ask what good we are doing wandering about like this in the dark and dismal corners of Bombay, and I reply that we have already done a little good and we are certainly going to do a great deal. We have got to know the health visitors and to appreciate their hard and trying works. Often in the course of our meetings and talks with them we mutually reach a solution of troublesome questions. Some of the ladies, who have been able to repeat visits to the same chawls, are getting to know the women residents who always welcome them and are most ready to listen to words of good advice about themselves and their children. When we find houses unfit for human habitation or neglected and filthy, we can always make a report to the sympathetic ear of Dr. Turner at headquarters. There is one thing that all the ladies are determined to do, namely, to make available for the children of the very poor poor—a supply of good clean milk. Over and over again our hearts have been torn by the sight of little babies fed on solid food because there is no money to buy milk and no good clean milk to be had.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

I feel convinced that Government must do something and I shall quote here a paragraph from the "Times" to show you what Government are going to do at home:—"While nothing definite can yet be stated regarding the nature of the legislation dealing with maternal and infant welfare, which will be undertaken by the Local Government Board, it may safely be said that it will be far reaching and generous, and that any increase of expenditure necessary in the national interest will be met by the Board."

It is interesting to note, in view of the statement on the subject of meals for nursing and expectant mothers made at the Marylebone General Dispensary by Dr. Shepherd and quoted in "The Times" yesterday, that this matter will probably be dealt with at an early date, and that legislation, somewhat on the lines of one of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Food Prices in their interim report of last September on meat, milk and bacon, may be expected. It was recommended "that in the present emergency all local authorities should be urged to start a sufficient number of maternity centres, baby clinics and child nurseries, and should be empowered to provide a certain supply of milk to children under the age of five and dinners to expectant and nursing mothers; that doctors in charge of maternity centres, creches, baby clinics or nursery schools should be authorised to order milk and dinners for expectant or nursing mothers, for babies that cannot be nursed by the mother, and for children under the age of five; and that the cost of milk as well as that of dinners to expectant and nursing mothers, if incurred at such institutions on the certificate of duly-qualified medical men, should be allowed as part of the expenses towards which special grants are made by the Local Government Board and the Board of Education."

The voluntary workers will be encouraged to help the municipal authorities in carrying out all schemes that may be formulated, and all women who have fitted themselves for helping in this way will find themselves playing as important a part as those in the munition shops. It is interesting to note that in many parts of the country the salaries of health visitors are increasing and that every day sees new appointments made."

The suggestions in this extract go a long way and mention undertakings which I should like but scarcely hope to see in Bombay in my time. A noble attempt to start a creche for the children of mill-hands was made by one of our Committee. But after some months the attempt was abandoned. However the Lady Willingdon Scheme has made a good start and the next onward step ought to be the establishment of milk centres. I believe they exist in many municipalities in England and there should be no difficulty in working out a practical scheme for Bombay.

ROUSING PUBLIC OPINION.

I now come to the question of rousing public opinion. I am sure all the visitors will agree that we may have seen good chawls and bad chawls, but we have seen none in which the rooms were not fearfully overcrowded. In the good chawls the overcrowding is to a certain extent mitigated by fresh air and space outside. We have seen the very poor living in homes clean both outside and inside. We have seen them by their own careless and dirty habits destroying the amenities of really excellent chawls. In this case they need teaching and guidance and there is a great scope for visitors.

But we have seen chawls where there is no chance for any one to live a clean and decent life, where in many rooms no light of day ever penetrates, where the surroundings are so filthy and the landlords so neglectful that it would be ludicrous for us to talk of sanitation. In these places the workers in many mills have to live, paying rents far out of proportion to their earnings and tied to the locality by the exigencies of their employment. This is all the home they have to come to after their long hours of toil.

The municipal authorities have power to take action against the owners of insanitary dwellings and to pull down places unfit for human habitation, and as you must know much has been done to improve the housing of the poor. But legal powers work so slowly and find so many obstacles, when not backed by public opinion. Ladies and gentlemen, surely if we all go and see for ourselves the conditions under which the poor live and if we tell our friends about it, no legal measures will be necessary. The landlords will be so ashamed of these horrible dwellings that they would speedily mend them or end them, and every toilworn worker in Bombay will have his share of light and air and his chance to be clean in his home.

Our report and balance sheet show that funds have been made available for the scheme sufficient to finance it for about two years. At the same time subscriptions are welcome and I must mention here a most appropriate gift of garments and cloth for children which a friend has sent me from his mills. A little gift for the children with its assurance of friendship is a great help in our work. I will conclude by asking any ladies who would care to be visitors or to help in our work to send in their names to me at once and not to put off because the hot weather is beginning. The more names we have now, the better prepared we shall be to tackle the work next cold weather. (Applause.)

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Mrs. J. B. Petit, President of the Ladies' Sub-Committee, said there were twelve wards in the city with one health visitor for each ward, Colaba and Fort having two each. The main part of their work consisted of going round the localities inhabited by the poorer people, finding out women in need, advising them as to the health of their children, exhorting them to habits of cleanliness, and if necessary, supplying them with food in cases of very great poverty. They also tried to find out if any little children had remained unvaccinated or if their births had not been registered. At the end of every month they brought a report to the Sub-Committee and also informed it if any places required cleaning up. The Sub-Committee afterwards saw to it that the places were cleaned. These health visitors were becoming very popular among women of the poorer classes, who were learning to trust them and to seek their advice in cases of illness or when they expected to become mothers. The special work of the health visitors consisted of attending in cases of expected confinement and the greater trust and faith the women of the poorer classes were having in them was shown by the fact that nearly 1/3 of the maternity cases were now being attended by trained women, who were replacing the untrained and not very cleanly "dais".

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the good work done by the Scheme was such as should commend itself to all people. Her Excellency and others, who took such deep interest in the Scheme, had earned the everlasting gratitude of the women of the poor classes in Bombay.

Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. Lady Willingdon, said Her Excellency's magnetic presence was felt wherever she went and it was her magnetic presence that had galvanised the life of the women of Bombay into so many useful directions. Her Excellency had earned the gratitude of the women of Bombay by inaugurating the Scheme.

Mrs. Lawrence Robertson supported the motion, which was carried amid applause.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, addressing the assembly, thanked Mrs. Bahadurji and Mrs. Robertson for the kind words they had said about her. She was glad to see so many people present there that afternoon. The Scheme was getting known and it was sure to do better in future, and when the war ended which looked nearer its end than at any time before the Scheme would go fairly ahead. She sincerely thanked Dr. Turner and other workers but for whom the Scheme would not have progressed so much. She also thanked Mrs. Carmichael for the services rendered by her.

At the close of the meeting, Her Excellency said she would like to tell them that the Women's War Loan office had been opened that morning and Rs. 11,81,000 had been subscribed.

Official and Personal.

Owing to the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught court mourning is ordered for four weeks from 15th March, half mourning commencing from 5th April 1917. When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black until 4th April and thereafter in half mourning (white grey or mauve). Officers will when attending the Viceregal Court wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of court mourning.

The Governor of Madras has received from his Majesty the King-Emperor the following reply to a telegram of condolence on the death of H. R. H. Duchess of Connaught:—"I thank you and Madras Presidency for your message of sympathy with me in the sad loss my family have sustained in the lamented death of the Duches of Connaught.—George R. I."

Their Excellencies performed the opening ceremony of the Women's War Loan Office yesterday morning, which is situated under the Women's Branch Depot. Her Excellency visited the Red Cross Depot afterwards.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon lunched with H. H. the Nizam at Nepean Sea House yesterday.

Her Excellency presided at the Annual Meeting of the Lady Willingdon Scheme at the Sanitary Institute yesterday afternoon.

Their Excellencies visited the Sassoon Mechanics Institute yesterday mourning.

The annual session of the Bengal Provincial Political Conference will be held this year at Alipore on 14th and 15th April under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das Bar-at-Law.

WOMEN'S WAR LOAN OFFICE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

APPEAL TO WOMEN OF THE PRESIDENCY.

H. E. Lord Willingdon performed yesterday the ceremony of opening the Women's War Loan Office underneath the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were on arrival received by Mr. J. E. Jackson, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. T. W. Birkett and others. Among others present on the occasion were Mr. R. A. Woolcombe, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. A. J. Raymond, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. J. A. H. Payne and others.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, declaring the office open, said it gave him great pleasure to come there that morning and he was sure the new work would prove another of the many great services which the Women's Branch had rendered to the Empire. He hoped they would begin investing as soon as possible.

After his Excellency had declared the office open, the work of applying for the loan commenced. Many of those present applied for the loan, their Excellencies taking out a large number of 5½ per cent. bonds.

The whole idea of having a Women's War Loan office was originated with H. E. Lady Willingdon. The office will be open from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, when Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and other ladies and gentlemen will be present to explain to investors how to fill up the forms. The Committee hope that not only women but men will come to the office to invest their money in the loan. Investors can buy the loan up to Rs. 7,500 at the Post Office, and for investing this and higher amounts they have to go to the Accountant General's office. At the Women's War Loan office people can invest any amount. A large number of investments were made yesterday but a bigger rush is expected to commence on the 1st April when cash certificates would be available and we understand that a large number of ladies are trying to save at least Rs. 7-12 a week in order to take up one cash certificate every week.

Mrs. A. J. Raymond has collected Rs. 10 lakhs from the Jewish community for purchasing the war loan.

THE APPEAL

The appeal issued to the women of the Bombay Presidency says:

You are asked to support the Women's War Loan for—

FOUR REASONS.

(1)—The money you invest in it will be absolutely safe.

(2)—You will obtain an excellent and regularly paid rate of interest.

(3)—You will be helping the Empire to win the war.

(4)—You will be advancing the interests of India.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY.

5½ per cent. War Loan repayable in 1929-1947 in multiples of Rs. 100 issued at Rs. 95.

5½ per cent War Bonds in multiples of Rs. 100.

Post Office five year cash certificates.

A certificate for Rs. 10 at a cost of Rs. 7-12.

A certificate for Rs. 20 at a cost of Rs. 15-8.

A certificate for Rs. 50 at a cost of Rs. 38-12.

A certificate for Rs. 100 at a cost of Rs. 77-8.

You are invited to lend on terms most advantageous to yourself. You are not asked to make a gift.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

(1)—Your security is gilt edged.

(2)—The opportunity is afforded both to the rich and to those of moderate means.

(3)—You obtain a high rate of interest—

5½ per cent. on War Bonds.

5¼ per cent. on War Loan.

5¼ per cent. on Cash Certificates.

Compare these rates with the rate of less than 4 per cent. on gilt edged securities when the war broke out.

(4)—You have no brokerage to pay.

(5)—You can pay by instalments spread over five months.

(6)—You have the satisfaction of knowing that every rupee you lend means a shortening of the war and a service to the Empire.

HOW CAN YOU BUY.

Apply at the office of the Women's War Loan, Mayo Road, any time between 10-30 and 6-0 p.m. Every facility will be afforded for filling in your form of application with as little inconvenience as possible and, should you require it, advice will be given you in regard to the best investment suited to your circumstances, but the following features of each form of investment offered may enable you to come to a decision.

FIVE PER CENT. WAR LOAN 1929-1947.

(1)—You pay Rs. 95 for every multiple of Rs. 100.

(2)—The Loan is long dated.

This means—

(a) saving of trouble and expense and

(b)—No loss of interest.

(3)—You are subscribing at 5 per cent. discount. You have therefore a good prospect of a Capital increase in the near future and a certain increase of 5 per cent. if you hold on until redemption.

5½ PER CENT. WAR BONDS REPAYABLE 1920 OR 1922.

(1)—You can invest for three years or five years.

(2)—You run no risk of even a temporary depreciation of your security, the period of redemption being so short.

(3)—War Bonds are exempt from income tax though not from super-tax.

CASH CERTIFICATES.

(1)—For each sum of Rs. 7-12-0, which you invest, you will obtain Rs. 10 in five years.

(2)—Your security is gilt edged.

(3)—You can invest in multiples of Rs. 7-12 anything from Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 5,812-8. The opportunity is thus afforded to rich and poor alike.

(4)—You obtain a high rate of interest.

If you continue your investment for.

One year you will receive 4 per cent.

Two years you will receive 4 1/3 per cent. compound interest.

Three years you will receive 4 2/3 per cent. compound interest.

Four years you will receive 4 7/8 per cent. compound interest.

Five years you will receive 5¼ per cent. compound interest.

Compare these rates with the rate of 3 per cent. allowed by the Post Office Savings Bank to the small investor and the rates of 4 per cent. or 4½ per cent. allowed by the Banks on a yearly deposit of a substantial sum.

(5)— If you want your money back you can get it at any time in full.

(6)—You have no brokerage to pay.

(7)—No income-tax is deducted.

Combine prudence with patriotism and support the Women's War Loan by bringing your money to the office as soon as possible.

REMEMBER.

"Every rupee we put into the War Loan is a shot fired at the enemy."

(Continued from column 6.)

LADY MURIEL, 8-8, Purtoosing 3
Also Ran:—Lebanon 8-9, Drill Mistress 7-6, Talcum 7-5, Megale 7-5.
Betting:—Evens Dunskey, twos against Megale, threes Laveni., sixes Lady Muriel, eights Drill Mistress, tens Lebanon, twelves Talcum.
Won by one length, one and a half lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min, 28⅘ secs.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance one and a quarter miles.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANGLER, 8-1, Pullin 1
Mr. Downe's ABDUL, 7-13, Japheth 2
Major Cook Young's SEARCHLIGHT II, 6-11, Northmore 3
Also Ran:—Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-13, Malayeb 8-11, Tajilmulook 8-6, Ruby Fish 7-11, Farchoud 6-12
Betting:—Seven to four on Searchlight II, twos against Malayeb, threes Nizam-ul-Mulk, fours Abdul, fives Angler, sixes Ruby Fish and Farchoud each, tens Tajilmulook.
Wone by one length, one length between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 25⅕ secs.

THE DARBAR PLATE.
Lieut.-Colonel Sardar Appajee Rao Shitole's KAMALAWATI, 11-0, Mahbub Beg 1
Major Rai Singh's FATEHJUNG, 11-0 Nizakat 2
Lieut.-Colonel Sardar Yado Rao Chorpade's WELCOME 10-7, Abdul Wahed 3
Also Ran:—Vivaccous 10-7.
Betting:—Four to six on Fatehjung, one and halves against Kamalawati, fours Vivacious, tens Welcome.
Won by eight lengths, four lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 20 secs.

Indian War Loan

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

Why you should buy—

(1) The money you invest in it will be absolutely safe.
(2) You will obtain an excellent and regularly paid rate of interest.
(3) You will be helping the Empire to win the War.
(4) You will be advancing the interests of India.

What you can buy—

5½ % **War Bonds** in multiples of Rs. 100.
Your Money is repayable to you **In Full** in 3 or 5 years. Meanwhile you will receive Rs. 5-8-0 (free of income-tax) per annum on **Every Hundred Rupees Invested.**

5 % **War Loan** repayable in 1929/1947—
You can buy Rs. 100 worth for Rs. 95 which will give you interest at the rate of 5¼ % per annum.

How you can buy—

Apply to any Post Office Savings Bank,
The Bank of Bombay and any of its branches,
Your own Banker or Broker.

Your Money is Safe.

Repayment is guaranteed by the Government of India and Secured by the whole Wealth of India. You cannot find a safer investment.

THE BOMBAY CITIZENS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
T. W. BIRKETT,
Chairman.

TERMS OF ADVANCES BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank of Bombay will, until further notice, advance, to approved constituents, 95 % of the amount due on their applications. Interest will be charged at 1 % under the Bank's published rate for Loans on Government securities. The Borrower must repay the advance within two years by equal monthly instalments or he may repay it sooner if it suits him.

GWALIOR SPRING MEETING.

LAST DAY'S RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, March 19.

The Gwalior Spring Meeting which was concluded to-day, was a great success. There was again a full attendance, the course was in excellent condition and the carefully tended enclosure was very attractive. Mr. Fownes, the Secretary, had all arrangements in order. There were altogether eight races on the card, scratchings were very few, and the racing was interesting. After the races, his Highness the Maharaja presented cups to the winners of the races.

Details:—

THE GWALIOR HURDLES.—Distance two miles over eight flights of hurdles.
Mr. Halland's SIMSON, 9-0, Hayhoe 1
Maharaja of Patiala's MIL, 11-3, Northmore 2
Maharaja of Patiala's LE SOLEIL, 10-2, Crowden 3
Betting:—Halves against Mil, twos Simson, fours Le Soleil.
Won by two lengths, ten lengths between second and third.
Time:—3 mins. 57⅕ secs.

THE JAI BILAS PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.
Mr. Bashiyrali's MAUD, 7-13, Pullin 1
Lieut.-Colonel Holden and Mr. Scott's LADY MARCHMINT, 11-7, Firth 2
Mr. Rannell's FIRST CHANCE, 6-12, Japheth 3
Betting:—Two to five on Lady Marchmint, two against Maud, sixes First Chance.
Won by a head, three lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.
Mr. Holland's BAHLOOL, 9-12, Wing 1
Colonel Mussenden's MONTY, 9-5, Ruiz ... 2
Mr. Brigstoke's SUBEH PASHA, 7-8, Pullin 3
Also Ran:—Lightning 9-1, Crusader 8-8, Investment 8-7, Beethoven 7-13, Verdun 7-7, Hasty 7-8, Peshwa 7-0, Pharoah 6-0.
Betting:—Even Investment fours against Crusader, Beethoven, Subeh Pasha and Verdun each, sixes Monty and Lightning each, sevens the rest.
Won by half a length, one and a half lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 22⅘ secs.

THE CENTRAL INDIA PLATE.—Distance one and quarter miles.
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 10-9, Templeman 1
Maharaja of Patiala's GLENLYON, 7-0, Purtoosing 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SEIGNEURIE, 8-6, Huxley 3
Also Ran:—Decorum 9-5, Talcum 9-3, Black Boy 6-12.
Betting:—Evens Talcum, twos Cyanite, Seigneurie each, sixes Glenlyon, eights Decorum, tens Black Boy.
Won by two lengths, three-fourth lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 11 secs.

THE MORAR PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.
Maharaja of Patiala's LITTLE WONDER, 8-11, Ruiz 1
Mr. Quinn Young's BONNIE BLUSH, 8-4, Quinn 2
Mr. Basheer Ali's MAUD, 9-0, Templeman 3
Also Ran:—Apple Juice 7-6.
Betting:—Evens Little Wonder, twos against Maud and Bonnie Blush each, fifteens Apple Juice.
Won by one length, three lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 17 1/5 secs.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.
Maharaja of Patiala's LAVENIR, 8-5, Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY, 8-9, Templeman 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's

(Continued in Column 5.)

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COUNTERSHAFT GEAR—3 Speed.

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MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

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SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.

Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohas Raj, Muzafferpur Dist writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

MODERN PAINLESS DENTISTRY

(LATEST AMERICAN METHODS.)

Gold Crown Bar and Bridge work a speciality. (Teeth without plates.)

Permanent Fillings (with Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain.)

Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth (10 years' guarantee.)

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS (By this celebrated Anaesthetic from 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest pain.)

Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea etc.

Twenty-two years' Experience in Europe, Asia and America.

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DENTAL SURGEON.

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Opposite Clock Tower,

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VERY MODERATE FEES.

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Dealers in Cutlery, Hosiery & General Fancy Goods.

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Holland House,

Next to Hotel Majestic.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL;

SOLD BY ALL STORES;

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

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All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.

Record Low Prices

M. NAGERSHETH SONS,

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25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S. (America.)

DENTAL SURGEON.

275-277, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

NOTICE.

DR. N. N. KARANI, L.M.&S.

EYE-SURGEON (LONDON), begs to notify to his patients that to suit their convenience, he has ceased working as a Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon, at Messrs. BALIWALLA & HOMI'S, and that he will now be found FOR THE WHOLE DAY, at his old eye dispensary on the Kalbadevi Road, next to the Edwardes Theatre, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all days of the week including Sunday (up to 3 p.m.).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 20, 1917.

NEW RUSSIA.

The situation in Russia is satisfactorily developing along the lines of internal consolidation of the new regime. One of the first acts of the National Government, as it was also one of urgent importance, has been to telegraph to Russia's representatives abroad, declaring their purpose and defining their position. The assurances thus given are of a piece with the whole motive and inspiration of the revolution. The message states that the Government, which assumes power at a moment of the gravest external and internal crisis in Russian history, is fully conscious of its immense responsibility:

"It will apply itself first to repairing the overwhelming errors of the past, to ensuring order and tranquility in the country and finally to preparing the conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the nation may be freely pronounced on its future lot."

Referring specifically to foreign policy the Cabinet declare that they will have due regard for the international obligations to which Russia's honour was pledged by the late regime, and will specially set themselves to cultivate and improve the existing friendly relations between Russia and her Allies. This task should be eminently congenial. The Government confidently anticipates that the relations between Russia and the Allied nations will grow even more intimate and solid inasmuch as the new regime in Russia is committed, by the very conditions which have called it into being, to principles of democratic tolerance, international good will and respect for the integrity of othe states claiming liberty of developmen without let or hindrance,—aims which are the very foundation of th Alliance and of the heroic efforts which the Allies including Russia have already put forth on behalf of the ener getic prosecution of the war. To make Russia's position perfectly clear, the National Government repeat that Russia did not enter the war willingly but was the victim of calculated aggression, and she is therefore resolved to continue the struggle unrelentingly against the Prussian spirit of predatory conquest:

Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious Allies, Russia is resolved like them to assure to the world at all costs an era of peace on the basis of stable national organisation, guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight at their side against the common enemy until the end, incessantly and without faltering. The Government will devote all its energies to preparation for victory and apply itself to the task of repairing as quickly as possible the errors of the past which have hitherto paralysed the aspirations and self-sacrifice of the Russian people. The Government is convinced that the marvellous enthusiasm of the whole nation will multiply its strength ten times and hasten the final triumph.

That is about as cheering and hearten ing a message as the Grand Alliance could have received at the psychological moment of entering upon the crucial and culminating phase of the war. Throughout the Allied world the ring of genuine earnestness which characterises the message of New Russia will be appreciated and welcomed.

That the foregoing is no diplomatic declaration, but the very creed of the constitutional regime that now controls the policy of Russia is indirectly corroborated by the manner in which the news of the revolution has been received in Germany. The "Vorwaerts" with characteristic candour flatly warns the Germans that the Russian revolution is not to be mistaken for a pro-peace rising, but rather it is "the work of superpatriots, the success of which will strengthen the Anglo-Russian alliance." Even the "Frankfurter Zeitung" has been surprised by the shock of the event into endorsing the suggestion that the democratisation of Germany must come after the war. It has somewhat suddenly declared that to be "the will of the German people," and even makes bold to point the moral: "The revolution in Petrograd is an example of the result of an opposite policy." It is also recalled that when Bethmann-Hollweg hinted in a recent speech at the need of relaxing the autocratic rigours of the dispensation presided over by the All-Highest,—after the war,—he had a shrewd and anticipatory eye on coming events in Russia. The Russian upheaval indeed, it may safely be assumed, will put an end to the favourite pastimes of Postsdam. Sword-rattling, Imperial Zabernism, and the constant invocation of the special German deity who was, so to say, kept on the premises as a sort of second in command,—should henceforth appear too screamingly farcical to be attempted even in the "Father land." The Russian revolution, indeed cannot fail to communicate an impulse of constitutional liberty which must permanently give the quietus to those Imperialist excesses in the first person singular in which the Kaiser has revelled for so many years. These theatrical antics of the super-Prussian must henceforth be consigned to the limbo of antiquated shams.

Looking to the Russian situation as it is internally developing, there is every reason for satisfaction and confidence The proposal for an Imperial Regency which might have secured a transient and precarious tenure for the dynasty has been definitely rejected. Nationa feeling in all quarters is steadily crystallising in favour of the capital's choice of a constitutional republic. The strength of the democratic feeling is at last breaking into full tide. Even the Grand Duke Nicholas who might have made a desperate stand for the old order from his distant retreat at Tiflis, has counselled the soldiers and sailors to "await the expression of will of the Russian people." And, as if to carry conviction in his *bona fides*, has ordered the release of political prisoners from the Baku Prison. The reparation of old and grievous wrongs, in this particular direction, that awaits the new Government must indeed be something colossal, and it is not surprising that they have lost no time in making a beginning towards the release and rescue of the victims of the old regime. Some of the incidents described by Reuter,—the ovation to M. Pianyk, member of the Duma, who has been liberated after 10 years' incarceration, and the impending release of Madame Breshkoffsky, styled "the Grandmother of the Revolution," after 20 years in Siberia,—recall the moving scenes of the fall of Abdul Hamid, when the prison gates swung open to let out the captive patriots of Turkey many of whom had remained incarcerated for over half a life-time for having loved their country better than its task-master and his corrupt entourage A word of praise is due to the splendid sobriety, restraint and discipline with which the Provisional Government ha embarked on its great and patriotic task So far as one may judge from the reports to hand the usual aftermath of revolutions,—in swelled heads on the one side and decapitated ones on the other,—is conspicuous by its absence. There is no evidence of vindictiveness or even of irresponsibility among these who have assumed the direction of national affairs. The Russian arsenals have resumed working, and the public are making generous donations towards the provision exchequer of the nation. The signs are all of good augury for regenerate Russia.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRESS ACT.

The statement that was laid on th table of the Imperial Council last week, showing the newspapers dealt with under the Press Act and the printing presses against which action has been taken, fully justifies the complaint made in these columns as to the partial character of the statistics quoted by Lord Chelmsford in his reply to the Deputation of the Press Association. His Excellency, it will be remembered, in order to "make clearer" his contention that the Act had not been administered harshly and that the keeping of a press had not become a "hazardous operation" invited the deputation to "look at the statistics of the operation of the Act." It seems that Lord Chelmsford himself had not looked at the statistics of the Act or he could not have advanced the carefully selected material he gave to illustrate his point that the Act does not operate harshly on the press as a whole. Apparently he was under the impression that the few figures, suited to the purpose of his speech, laid before him by his advisers were the beginning and end of the statistics regarding the Act, a misapprehension which seems to illustrate two things,—first the great daring of the person or persons who made such play with these figures in the full knowledge that a return of fuller facts and figures was about to be issued; second, that Lord Chelmsford, in supposing that the mere forfeiture of security is an indication of the extent of the harsh or lenient operation of the Act, was unaware not only of the provisions and working of the Act but also of the contents of the address to which he was replying. We cannot find any other reason to account for his quotation of these misleading statistics.

Everybody who has given any attention to this matter, studied the Act and followed the complaints that have been made against it, knows that it is not the actual forfeiture of security that is the only or the chief grievance of the Press. It is the operation of the Act in regard to the demand for security which levies a heavy tax on the Press, enables the executive to exercise undesirable pressure on newspapers and often places honest press owners and editors in the invidious position of being exhibited to the public as persons who are not fit to be exempted from the deposit of security. This can be briefly shown by a description of the present practice. Under the Act it is open to a magistrate to exempt the proprietor of a newly-starting press; the obvious result of this is that an applicant for registration who is not exempted is regarded as a suspicious character, a fact which is often enough highly damaging to his business prospects. The decision as to exemption, further, is generally based on a police report. But that is not the whole trouble. It is possible for a magistrate so to penalise the starter of a new press, by making the demand for security sufficiently large, as to strangle his enterprise at the outset, and effectually prevent his press from coming into existence. Then again there is the demand for security after exemption,—that is to say the liability of the owner of a press to be asked for security after he has been in the first instance exempted,—and the demand for enhanced security. Thus there are many stages before we come to the one of forfeiture and at all these stages the executive have it in their power to harass the press-owner or publisher, and the extent to which the latter are harassed, as illustrated in the official return just issued, bears out every word of the contentions advanced in the address of the Deputation to the Viceroy.

The "statement giving names of newspapers dealt with under the Press Act" shows that altogether 285 papers have been so dealt with. But the title of the statement is so vague that it is not clear what it means. The name of this journal appears in the list and so do those of most of our local contemporaries, including "The Times of India" and "The Advocate of India." No action under the Act has ever been taken against this journal, but, of course, when it was started a declaration under the Act and application for exemption from security had to be made and was granted. To this extent "The Bombay Chronicle" has been "dealt with" under the Act. Our contemporaries, however, which were in existence before the Act came into operation, were not under this obligation and we are unable to say why they are included in the list of papers "dealt with under the Act". It is in the second statement, "of action taken against Printing Presses under the Press Act," that we find the extent to which the Act has acted in making the keeping of a press or the running of a newspaper an invidious undertaking. Lord Chelmsford told us of the number of presses and newspapers that had been warned and those whose security had been forfeited. He said nothing about the large number of papers and presses from which security has been taken once and more, and he ignored the fact that nearly 200 presses which were asked for security failed to find it and thus never came into existence. There is a full list of these in the official return. This means that in the majority of these cases the proprietors were asked for such high security in relation to the capital of their enterprise that they had to give up the idea of starting a press. The number of printing presses from which security was demanded under section 3(1) is 214. The number of presses that failed to produce the security and never came into existence is 173. The number of presses from which security was demanded under Section 3(2) was 55 and the number which thereupon were obliged to close down was 28. But the figures showing the total amount taken by the Government in deposit illustrate more impressively than anything else the extent to which the Act has operated as a burden on the Press, for we find that the total amount of the deposits under the Act is no less han Rs. 3,25,400, of which Rs. 1,67,000 represents the amount demanded under Section 3(1), not including deposits demanded of the 173 papers and presses which never cam into existence. Rs. 61,000 of this total came from Bombay alone and no les than Rs. 82,900 from the Punjab.

It is useless to pretend in the face of these startling figures, of the fact that the demand for security, as we have said, is extremely damaging to the reputation and business prospects of a press, and of the frivolous reasons for which security is in so many instances demanded, that the Act is not an unfair burden on journalistic enterprise and the printing trade at large. Lord Chelmsford's boast that only a few papers and presses have had their security forfeited, it will be seen from the figures we have quoted, has no bearing on the real complaint of the Press. The cases in which forfeiture has been enforced only represents the papers that have offended within the extremely wide and comprehensive pro visions of Section 4 of the Act and the fewness of these in number bears out the contention of the Deputation that the Press as a whole does not merit the slur cast upon it by the existence of the Act. The more telling figures contained in the return, which we have quoted, on the other hand, show the extent to which the Press as a whole is made to suffer for the offences of an infinitesimal portion of it.

Notes of the Day.

"The Western Front Stands."

The extent of the great German retirement on the Western Front grows larger each day, and it seems tolerably clear that we shall presently see something of the open campaigning of the early days of the war in France. But not until the Germans decide where they are going to make a stand need we expect a second battle of the Marne or the Aisne. The object of the enemy is obviously to occupy a shorter line which will require a smaller concentration of men for its defence, a decision that has been forced upon him by the pressure of the Allies and the growing superiority of their forces. Whether he will be able to achieve this object depends on his ability to display with weaker forces and less resources sufficient skill to outwit the strategical scheme of the Allied Commanders to bring him to battle at such points as will entail, in the event of defeat, complete disaster and the necessity to engage in wholesale evacuation of the occupied territory. The phraseology of the German communiqué describing a "voluntary evacuation" and the description in the German press of Hindenburg leading his troops "backward or forward but always to victory," are amusing in the face of the Chancellor's recent boast in the Reichstag that "the Western Front stands."

A Matter of Opinion.

Mr. Tilak has got his answer from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in reply to his telegram demanding to know the grounds on which Sir Michael O'Dwyer based his statement that there were reasonable grounds for believing that Mr. Tilak was about to visit the Punjab. It is the typical sort of bureaucratic reply that might have been expected. Sir Michael O'Dwyer does not pretend to justify himself, he merely repeats that he considered there were reasonable grounds for the belief in question. What he stated in his original order was that "in his opinion" there were reasonable grounds. So, after all, the question whether a man should or should not be charged with an intention to behave in a manner prejudicial to the public safety depends on the opinion of the Executive officer concerned, which he forms on grounds which are known only to himself, or, since opinion may be formed on a mere assumption, perhaps on no "grounds" at all.

Amazing Farce at Durban.

"Indian Opinion" received by last mail publishes an extraordinary story of high-handedness practised on Indian passengers bound for Bombay from South Africa. The Collector of Customs at Durban boarded a ship, apparently without authority, and tried to intimidate the passengers into handing over their gold in exchange for notes. All Indians on board were arrested:—

We were placed under arrest, on the first class deck. At both the corners native police were placed, and so humiliating was the position that no one was allowed to get down off the deck. Not one was allowed to go and have his dinner. Every one of us was searched. Those who had more than £30 were made to stand aside and the coins were taken and sealed. The officers told us that we had to go to the Court, so we had better take our luggage with us. After some time we all got off the ship and were marched to the Court. While we were going to the Court we were stopped. The officers informed me that the Chief Magistrate was coming to speak to us. We stood on the public road for twenty minutes when the information came that we must all be taken back on board. The Magistrate would be coming there. So we marched back on board the steamer. The Magistrate did not come there. Then after sometime, the officers asked me to persuade the men to take the Treasury Notes. I told them that I could not do so. My only point was that we were not "exporting" gold, and in the law there was no mention about the limit as to how many pounds passengers may take with them. I explained the situation to the men and they refused to take notes. The officers thought that I was agitating so I was taken away from the men. Afterwards one of the officers came with the suggestion that each one of us would be allowed to take £35 in gold and the rest would be given in notes.

The Collector's action was entirely illegal as he evidently found out when he was ordered not to take the passengers to the Court but to let them return to the steamer, where persuasive tactics were adopted to indute the passengers to part with their gold in exchange for paper money. But the climax of these farcical, though annoying, proceedings was shown when the notes became exhausted before any large amount had been paid out! We believe the Collector is still at large!

Parliamentary Control Through Committees.

During the course of a debate on the Votes of Credit in the Commons in mail week, the suggestion was made that the Government should take a Committee of the House into their confidence on financial questions. The suggestion was in accordance with a hint dropped by Mr. Lloyd George in his first Parliamentary speech as Prime Minister: "I have always thought," he said,

that the French system was more effective, the system whereby Ministers have to appear before Parliamentary Committees where questions could be asked, and where they could give an account which they would not care to give in Parliament. But I am not committing the Government to that beyond this. We are investigating the question. We are looking into it, and it is just possible that we may refer the matter to Parliament to settle for itself, because it is really not so much a question for the Government as for Parliament itself to decide.

How far the investigations have proceeded has not yet been made public, nor has the question been referred to Parliament for settlement. On the other hand, as a contemporary says, evidence accumulates that the Government need all the assistance Parliament can give them, not only in checking waste but in imposing control upon the services,—a result that can be achieved through the agency of Parliamentary Committees.

What the French Do.

The Committee System has attained striking success in France and the description by M. Maginot, the new president of the Army Committee, of the French Chamber, of that body's work will be read with interest. The Committee, says M. Maginot, meets every Wednesday and Thursday, its delegates visiting the Front during the rest of the week. Once a month all the delegates for the army zone meet to discuss their discoveries and their methods of work. The Army Committee thus does not content itself with scrutinizing accounts and examining Ministers and Civil Servants, but also studies the actual military administration and conduct of the war on the spot through its delegates. And in this way it is able at once to guide the deliberations of the Chamber, to keep control over Ministers and be a support of the latter against the generals and the professional soldier whenever the occasion for such support arises.

The New Constitution.

An interesting debate took place in the Commons on February 13, when the House went into Committee of Supply to pass, among other things, a vote of £3,075 for salaries of the War Council,—the vote including part of the salaries of the two Ministers without portfolio,—Lord Milner and Mr. Henderson, who are paid £5,000 a year each. Mr. Swift Macneill said he expected to hear some defence of the latter transaction which he said was subversive of constitutional practice. Lord Milner's appointment, he said,

was without precedent in history, for he had had no previous Cabinet experience, and was being paid for a post without any specific duties attached to it. Of course, people had been in the Cabinet before without holding any particular office, but not one of them had accepted pay. Here in war-time, when the Government were preaching economy to everybody, £5,000 a year was given to a peer who never did a hand's turn without being paid for it.

Parody of the Constitution.

This, he added, was a parody of the Constitution because Lord Milner would be able to draw his salary and not be subject to the criticism of the House. Mr. S. Roberts pointed out that the reason for the appointment of these Ministers without portfolio was that there should be men in the Government who could concentrate their energies on the war. As Mr. Herbert Samuel, however, remarked, it was not contended that men who did work should not draw salaries, but a legitimate ground of criticism was that it should have been possible to have conferred upon those Ministers, some of those sinecure offices which are maintained as part of the Constitution for this very purpose. Mr. Law admitted that the discussion raised the whole subject of the Constitution and methods of the present Government and stated that the Government were quite willing to have the whole subject brought to a debate, should the House generally desire it.

How They Do It.

The Benares correspondent of the Allahabad "Leader" says:—

"One Mr. Laik Ram, secretary of an Arya Samaj in Bijnor district, was arrested without any charge on suspicion in the beginning of December and brought down to Benares where he was kept in the central jail and enquiries continued to be made against him for a couple of months and he has now been let off as nothing could be found to support a charge against him. When the C.I.D. police searched his house they took into their custody some correspondence and registers of the Arya Samaj there which they have returned. His is not the solitary instance of C.I.D. activities but several such men are reported to have been arrested, molested, kept in jails for as long a period as the blessed department chose and then released."

CONTINUED BRITISH ADVANCE.

PERONNE, CHAULNES AND NESLE OCCUPIED.

ENEMY HOTLY PURSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that our troops are entering Peronne.

NESLE AND CHAULNES CAPTURED.

SIXTY MORE VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 12-20 p.m. Mar. 19.

This evening's British communiqué says we occupied Nesle, Chaulnes and Peronne. We pressed back the German rearguard and advanced several miles during twenty-four hours, to a maximum depth of ten miles on a front of forty-five miles, from the south of Chaulnes to the neighbourhood of Arras. We also occupied over sixty villages.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL FIGHTS.

Two German raids reached our trenches north-east of Vermelles. There was great aerial activity on Saturday. We dispersed a number of large German formations, brought down seven machines and damaged and drove down nine. Eight of ours are missing.

CONTINUOUS GERMAN RETREAT.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES OF ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Mar. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring to-day says the German retreat has been continuous throughout the night and the area covered by it has spread very widely.

News has just arrived that our troops are entering Peronne. Our columns, favoured by a fine weather and drying ground are everywhere pressing the retiring enemy. The scenes of activity behind the lines eclipse even the busiest days of the Somme offensive. The spirit of the troops is one of demonstrative enthusiasm.

AN ENEMY OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

GERMAN PAPERS' EXPLANATION OF RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 19.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—In sections of territory we have voluntarily evacuated between Arras and Aisne, there has been fighting at only a few points between our covering troops and the enemy's cavalry and infantry. Livelier fighting has occurred between Ochrida and Lake Prespa and northward of Monastir. No decision has been reached.

German papers are laboriously explaining away the retreat on the western front. A Munich paper declares that the Germans still hold the initiative as they can attack or retreat when they like. Hindenburg, it says, pursues his way undisturbed, leading his troops forward or backward, but certainly to victory.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

DASTARDLY ACTS OF RETREATING GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Mar. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters shows that the British advance is resulting in a very wide extension of German retreat. The northern and southern pivots of the forward move now represent nearly one-third of our whole line. The enemy is falling back at a rate probably unprecedented since the days succeeding the battle of Marne. There is no doubt that the mobility of our advance has caused him much to accelerate his retreat and quit strong defensive positions rather than let our columns come into close contact with the covering line. Our pursuing tactics have been greatly favoured by the dry weather, the greatly improved condition of communications and comparatively good surface of the new ground over which we are moving.

BUOYANT SPIRIT OF OUR TROOPS.

The correspondent says throughout his experience at the front he has never witnessed such activity in the rear of the advance. The spirit of our troops is buoyant and all are anxious to participate in the new game of open warfare. Bapaume was found considerably less damaged than was expected.

The correspondent, specifying the latest progress, mentions a string of towns and villages which have been captured of which Peronne and Chaulnes are the most important. In one instance our patrols caught the enemy in trenches and attacked him with bombs with considerable effect.

BURNING VILLAGES AND POISONING WELLS.

The message refers to many fires behind the enemy lines caused by the burning villages. There was a particularly great conflagration at Peronne. The dastardly act of poisoning wells in the course of the retreat, as perpetrated in German South-west Africa, is being again committed and the Medical Corps has certified that water supply of Barloux has been poisoned. It is believed that this is generally being carried out by the Germans.

The despatch concludes:—"I have just been informed that British cavalry have ridden in pursuit of enemy north of Bapaume."

ENEMY DESTROYERS NEAR KENTISH COAST.

TOWNS SHELLED WITHOUT MUCH DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 19.

The Press Bureau announces that enemy destroyers approached the Kentish coast at 12-45 in the morning and fired shells at the coast towns. There were no casualties and only slight damage to three houses.

NAVAL RAID ON KENTISH COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 19.

The naval raid on the Kentish coast lasted five minutes and nine shells were fired.

LATE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

REMAINS CREMATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. Mar. 19.

The remains of the Duchess of Connaught have been cremated.

BREACH IN GERMAN "WALL OF STEEL."

EXTENDS OVER A HUNDRED MILE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 19.

Events on the Western front are moving with bewildering rapidity and well-known lines on the maps are changing hourly. The Germans still cling to the formula that they are "withdrawing according to plan," but there is no longer any doubt that a serious breach has been made in Germany's famous wall of steel.

The breach extends from Monchy, south-west of Arras, to Noyon plateau, a distance of about a hundred miles as the trenches go. All German armies in this sector are falling back towards the Belgian frontier with the British and French cavalry in pursuit.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

There is naturally no question of a general German collapse, but the retreat is certain to have a demoralising influence on the harassed Germans, especially as the main direction of the Anglo-French offensive threatens a most vital part of the German line and likewise strikes at the communications.

The Allies are now within eight miles of Saint Quentin and five miles of Cambrai, both very important centres. There is considerable speculation as to where the Germans will make their next stand, but they will undoubtedly not have undisputed choice of ground.

The capture of Noyon is a most important moral and tactical achievement, since it breaks the nose of the German salient menacingly pointed at Paris.

APPALLING SCENES OF WANTON DESTRUCTION.

The Germans have left an appaling scene of wanton destruction behind them. Everything possible has been destroyed except wire entanglements and trenches, which in many cases are intact, but this is nothing compared with the crowning iniquity of poisoning wells which have been filled with arsenic.

FRENCH PROGRESS BETWEEN AVRE AND OISE.

ENEMY BEING PURSUED NORTH OF TROYON.

FOURTEEN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 19.

A French communiqué says we made important progress between the Avre and the Oise and took possession of the whole ground between our old lines and the Roye-Troyon road from Damery to the Lagny height. There were lively engagements with detachments of the enemy's rear-guards which ended in our favour and in no way checked the pursuit which continues to the north of the Troyon road.

There were patrol encounters in the Rheims region and north of Seicheprey. Several enemy attempts against the trench at Calonne only resulted in enemy losses and we took prisoners.

Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Guynemer's thirty-fifth. We brought down ten on the 16th inst.

GERMAN RETREAT OF THE 17TH INST.

LARGEST EXTENT OF TERRITORY LOST IN A SINGLE DAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 18.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Mar. 19.

An expert commentator writes that altogether the Germans retreated yesterday on a front of about fifty kilometres to a depth of about ten. This is the largest extent of territory they have lost in a single day since the front was solidified. He adds that it seems unlikely that the retreat will stop there.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

VILLAGES AND TOWNS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 19.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Mar. 19.

Last night's communiqué says the French advance continued on a front of over sixty kilometres between the Avre and the Aisne and north of the Avre. The French cavalry entered Nesle. We immediately threw out the patrols towards the Somme and fought several engagements with the enemy rearguards which made feeble resistance.

The French advanced twenty kilometres north-east of Lassigny in the direction of Ham. Further south, our cavalry and light detachments, following the valley of the Oise, occupied Noyon at 10 in the morning.

Between the Oise and Soissons the whole German first line with the villages of Carlepont, Morsain and Nouvronvinjre fell into our hands.

We gained a footing on the plateau north of Soissons and occupied Crouy. We easily repulsed an enemy attack near Rheims.

There was lively artillery fighting in the Champagne and at Verdun.

The German attack at Chambrettes collapsed.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF EVACUATION.

ANGLO-FRENCH OCCUPATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Mar. 19.

A German wireless official telegram says between Arras and the Oise the British and the French occupied sections of our former positions, including Bapaume, Roye and Noyon which we evacuated in accordance with our plans.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN MONASTIR.

ADVANCED TRENCH NEAR NEGOVO PENETRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 4-15 a.m., Mar. 19.

A Bulgarian communiqué admits that the French have succeeded in penetrating the advanced trench south of the village of Negovo, north of Monastir.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON MONASTIR FRONT.

OVER 1000 BULGARIAN PRISONERS TAKEN IN LAST TWO DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Mar. 18.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 19.

The correspondent at French Headquarters says in the course of the last two days' fighting over 1,000 Bulgarian prisoners have been taken.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN PERSIA.

BANA AND SARANA OCCUPIED.

RETREATING TURKS DRIVEN INTO ROADLESS MOUNTAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 19.

A Russian communiqué says in the region of Ognot we occupied the Warabi village in the direction of Sakkiz.

We occupied Sarana and Bana under difficult conditions. The passages through the snow were higher than a man on horseback and the troops sheltered at night in snow caverns.

Our cavalry forced a Turkish column which was retiring towards Kermanshah into roadless mountains. We captured a bridge westward of Kermanshah.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

VAN OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 18.
Recd. 12-20 p.m. Mar. 19.

The Russians have entered Van.

MORE HUN RUTHLESSNESS.

ALL VILLAGES BEING BURNT BY RETREATING GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 18.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 19.

Marcel Hutin draws attention to the systematic burning of all villages by the retreating Germans, which is totally unjustified in the circumstances.

GERMAN CONCESSION IN TIENSTIN.

OCCUPIED BY THE CHINESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Mar. 18.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 19.

The Chinese armed police have occupied the German concession in Tientsin with the permission of the consular authorities.

ITALIAN CHAMBER.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Mar. 18.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Mar. 19.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 369 votes to 43.

SENSATION IN FRANCE.

CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Mar. 19.

The Cabinet has resigned.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET.

DOES NOT AFFECT FRENCH WAR POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 19.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 19.

The resignation of the French Cabinet in no way affects France's war policy. M. Ribot is forming a Cabinet.

FRENCH IN RECONQUERED TOWNS.

ENTRY ACCLAIMED WITH JOY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 19.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., March 20.

Affecting scenes occurred at the entry of the French troops into reconquered towns, the inhabitants acclaiming their liberators with great joy. Noyon was intact. Before the war it had 6,000 inhabitants; when the French took it, there were 10,000 as the Germans had concentrated there the villagers from the neighbourhood. The General who entered Noyon, was General Fayolle, who distinguished himself during the Somme offensive at the head of the Sixth Army.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

NEW GOVERNMENT DECLARES POLICY.

TO FIGHT COMMON ENEMY TO THE END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 18.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Mar. 19.

The Government has telegraphed to its representatives abroad stating that the Government, which assumes power at a moment of the gravest external and internal crisis in Russian history, is fully conscious of its immense responsibility. It will apply itself first to repairing the overwhelming errors of the past, to ensuring order and tranquillity in the country and finally to preparing the conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the nation may be freely pronounced on its future lot.

FOREIGN POLICY.

With regard to foreign policy the Cabinet will remain mindful of the international engagements entered into by the fallen regime and will honour Russia's word and carefully cultivate the relations uniting Russia and other friendly allied nations. The Government is confident that these relations will become even more intimate and solid under the new regime in Russia which is resolved to be guided by the democratic principles of respect due to small and great nations to liberty of their development and good understanding between nations.

RUSSIA FAITHFUL TO THE ALLIES.

The Government again emphasises that Russia did not wish for war but was the victim of premeditated aggression, and she will continue the struggle against the spirit of conquest of this predatory race aiming at the subjection of Europe to the intolerable shame of Prussian militarism. Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious Allies, Russia is resolved like them to assure to the world at all costs an era of peace on the basis of stable national organisation, guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight at their side against the common enemy until the end, incessantly and without faltering. Government will devote all its energies to preparation for victory and apply itself to the task of repairing as quickly as possible the errors of the past, which have hitherto paralysed the aspirations and self-sacrifice of the Russian people. The Government is convinced that the marvellous enthusiasm of the whole nation will multiply its strength ten times and hasten the final triumph.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

EXHORTATIONS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Mar. 19.

A telegram from Tiflis says Grand-Duke Nicholas has ordered the release of political prisoners from the prison at Baku and has exhorted the officers to impress on the soldiers and sailors that in view of the Imperial abdications they should quietly await the expression of will of the Russian people and that it is their sacred duty to continue to obey their lawful chiefs, to defend the country and support the Allies.

TSAR GOES TO LIVIDIA.

ORDER BEING GRADUALLY RESTORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 12-20 p.m. Mar. 19.

A telegram from Petrograd of to-day's date says "Nicholas Romanoff," as he is designated by one of the newspapers, has gone to Lividia.

The Minister of Justice, Keerenski has quashed the banishment of Grand-Duke Dmitri and Prince Yusuff. The monk Rasputin was killed in the latter's garden.

Order is gradually arising out of the disorganisation of food supplies.

FIGHTING AT ADMIRALTY.

TRIUMPH OF REVOLUTIONARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 19.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent tells a graphic story of fighting at the Admiralty, the last stronghold of the troops of the old regime. At the first sign of revolutionary movement in the Army, General Khabaloff, General-Commanding in Petrograd, overriding the opposition of the naval authorities, ordered a strong force of all arms to occupy the Admiralty and fourteen cannon and twelve machine-guns were posted at the main entrance. Revolutionaries began the siege on the following morning and the duel of machine-guns and rifles lasted throughout day and night. The superior number of the revolutionaries resulted in the gradual exhaustion of the defenders and the Minister of Marine was notified at daybreak that unless the Admiralty capitulated in twenty minutes it would be razed by heavy guns from the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul across the Neva manned by guardsmen and General Khabaloff was persuaded to withdraw the troops owing to representations that much invaluable apparatus might be destroyed. General Khabaloff then ordered cease fire, the garrison surrendered and General Khabaloff and his staff were arrested. After evacuation of the Admiralty the mob started pillaging and M. Rodzianko sent a guard at the Admiral's request and gates and doors were placarded "Protected by Duma."

Steps were taken to protect the royal palace of the Tsarskoe Selo when news of the revolution was received and machine-guns and armoured cars were concentrated there. The guards joined the revolutionary soldiers in due course, but there were a few officers and soldiers still within the palace buildings. The Tsaritsa asked these men not to fire and then addressing the revolutionary officers said:—I am now the only Sister of Mercy with my children. Tsarevitsh and his sisters have measles.

During the parade in Moscow of 30,000 troops, many regiments prominently displayed Red Flags and most soldiers and some officers wore red favours.

NEWS OF REVOLUTION AT KIEFF.

PUBLICATION AUTHORISED BY GENERAL BRUSSILOFF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Mar. 19.

It is noteworthy that General Brusiloff himself authorised the publication at Kieff of the telegrams announcing the revolution.

DONATIONS FOR COMMON WEAL.

PRAYERS IN CHURCH SERVICES MODIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 19.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. Mar. 19.

The public is making generous donations to common weal. A group of banks have given Kerensky a million roubles for political purposes. Prayers for the Tsar and the Imperial family have been replaced in the church services by prayers for the Great Russia and her rulers.

Hundreds of political prisoners have been released in Moscow. Seventeen hundred criminals also escaped but most were re-arrested.

The Kieff police unanimously supported the new Government.

In some provincial towns the abdication manifesto was read from stages of theatres and was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

An auspicious incident occurred in Petrograd during the week-end when a procession of 5,000 officers going to the Duma to declare adherence met a column of returning troops, who halted and enthusiastically cheered the officers.

Prices have been fixed for staple foodstuffs.

INTERNED GERMAN SAILORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVED TO GUARDED FORTS IN GEORGIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 19.

Seven hundred German sailors interned in Philadelphia Navy Yard are being removed to forts in Georgia which are guarded by regular troops.

RUSSIAN CAVARY ATTACK.

TURKS FLEE IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 19.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 19.

A communiqué issued here, says:—The Russian cavalry attacked the enemy column falling back from Senneh in the direction of Kermanshah and the Turks fled in disorder to trackless mountains. Fighting continues in the neighbourhood of Kermanshah.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEARTH OF STREET AMBULANCES.

REPORT ON CONDITION OF ROADS.

DEBATE ON WATER-SUPPLY TO BANDRA.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding, when consideration was given, among other matters, to the need of provision of street ambulances in the city, the Executive Engineer's report on the condition of certain roads and to the question of water supply to the Bandra Municipality.

The President at the outset said while H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught was in the Presidency her genial and kindly presence had endeared her to all classes in this Presidency, and he was sure that they would all join with him in expressing their sorrow and sending a cablegram to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and the Royal Family to that effect.

TRAMWAY ROLLING STOCK.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Tramway Company in which it was stated:

"In my reply I informed you that this Company had placed an order in England for the trucks and electrical equipments for twenty additional two-car trains. That order was shortly afterwards supplemented by a further one for the trucks and electrical equipments for twenty-five more two-car trains, making forty-five trains on order in all. We had every hope when these orders were placed that this new rolling stock would be ready for service on our lines before next monsoon, but I regret to inform you that the Ministry of Munitions at home has become increasingly stringent in refusing to manufacturers their permission to execute orders for plant not directly connected with war purposes."

"In view of the great difficulties and delays of obtaining these latter from England, we have endeavoured to obtain them from America. I regret to say that there also we have failed. The United States and Canadian manufacturers are so congested with orders that they have refused to entertain ours except for delivery at some remote and indefinite date.

"The Corporation will understand, therefore, that we are in the hands of the Government of India and the Ministry of Munitions in this matter. If the former decide to support our application, and if the latter in view of that support being given decide to issue a priority certificate, the home manufacturers have agreed to ship us the necessary trucks and equipments for twenty two-car trains within a period of 4 months, and the bodies for those will be ready here. On the other hand if the Government of India adhere to their decision not to support our application there is no prospect whatever of our obtaining the necessary priority certificate and the date when we shall be able to put more cars into service is quite indefinite and is likely to depend upon the duration of the war."

Mr. Mody said when he had brought the question before the Corporation the Tramway Company had told them that there was no deficiency in the stock, but in this letter they admitted that there was a shortage in rolling stock.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said since February 15th the Tramway Company had allowed three passengers to stand at the rear of the car and that they ought to have taken the permission of the Corporation before doing so.

Dr. J. Cursetji said this procedure was adopted for the convenience of the passengers as there was a shortage of rolling stock.

The Tramway Company's letter was recorded.

NEED OF STREET AMBULANCES.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the remarks made by the Coroner at an inquest held on the body of a Hindu who died of injuries received by being knocked down by a taxi car on the 10th February 1917, and he be requested to report at an early date whether it is not desirable to move the authorities to provide a properly fitted ambulance for the removal of the injured in the streets and also for the provision of adequate accommodation for urgent cases of accidents and injuries brought to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital."

Dr. Master said the case was a very painful one, and the patient should have been given some sort of assistance.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded. He said the matter was one which required their immediate attention. They should have an emergency ward in such hospitals.

Mr. H. P. Mody said it was perfectly monstrous on the part of the Hospital authorities to have refused admission to a dying man. It was most cruel that they should not have rendered any assistance to the injured man.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said they should like to know what had become of the ambulance which had been supplied by a public body in Bombay.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar said this was not the first time such a thing was done, as they had been giving similar treatment to other people.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said during the time of the King's visit seven latest type of ambulances had been presented in Commemoration of the King's visit to the St. John's Ambulance Association and nobody knew now what had become of these.

After Dr. Master had replied the resolution was carried.

CONDITION OF ROADS IN THE CITY.

The Corporation considered the report of the Executive Engineer in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the roads. In the course of the report it was stated that as regards Musjid Bunder Road, Jackeria Musjid Street, Kambekar Street and Samuel Street, the necessary repairs have been carried out in places by patching only in view of the early likelihood of these roads being taken in hand for lowering and improving their gradients as sanctioned by the Corporation. As regards Sleater Road the portion from the Tardeo Road junction upto the Grant Road Station may be said to be in a very good condition. The remaining portion, however, running northwards from the Grant Road Station upto the Falkland Road Overbridge which is subjected to heavy cart traffic was holed in places, but is now in order. That this road has received its due share of attention may be gathered from the fact that repairs extending over an area of 48,930 square feet were effected between September 1915 and September 1916. Bhuleshwar Road was not in such a condition as to require repairs wholesale. It was washed out by the heavy and continuous rains and has been resurfaced with a layer of sand and sandstone. Kika Street has been full-metalled throughout its length and is now in order.

The Executive Engineer then went on to say: I would again emphasize what has been repeatedly pointed out that the absence of proper bottoming or suberust under almost all the roads combined with inefficient drainage is in a larger measure responsible for the frequency with which the roads go out of order. The majority of the roads have a coating of only 3 inch to 4 inch of metal which is very inadequate to stand the present heavy fast motor and cart traffic which has of late considerably increased on account of war conditions and the expansion of the City's trade. The road surfaces have consequently suffered greatly especially during the monsoon. An endeavour has been made by heavy metalling and proper cambering to improve and strengthen many of the roads and make them capable of sustaining heavier traffic without undue deterioration, and this has proved so far successful, but in the case of main roads subjected to heavy motor traction it is essential that the foundations should in the first place be made substantial and unyielding. The water-proofing of the roads would increase considerably their life and add much to the comfort of the citizens and I would strongly advocate a very extensive use of tar or bituminous formation as soon as the former can be obtained in adequate quantities and the latter purchased at something like pre-war rates."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who moved that the letter be recorded said the condition of the roads required more attention.

VACCINATION WITH GLYCERINATED LYMPH.

The Corporation took the following letter from the Commissioner into consideration. In the Commissioner's letter of the 2nd June 1913, the Corporation were informed that glycerinated lymph prepared by the Superintendent of Vaccination is sent under the Executive Health Officer's orders to be examined by the Municipal Analyst merely to test whether the glycerine process has successfully sterlised the lymph so as to eliminate or reduce any extraneous germs; that the analysis was not necessary for the prepartion of the lymph but was an additional safeguard as a test of the process adopted, and that the report of the Municipal Analyst was simply for the information of the Superintendent of Vaccination as a guide to the length of time which the glycerine takes to reduce the extraneous organisms in lymph taken from the calf, although these organisms had no pathogenic action if introduced into other animals. Glycerinated emulsions are prepared in the Central Vaccine Depot under the supervision of the Superintendent of Vaccination. As soon as an emulsion is prepared tubes are submitted to the Municipal Analyst to be tested for the purpose stated above. In 1915, 300 emulsions were prepared and from these 2,044 tubes were submitted for examination. 63 tubes were found to be contaminated with Bacillus pyocyaneus and the emulsions from which these tubes were taken were destroyed. In 1916 none of the lymph prepared was found to be contaminated. As lymph which is found to be contaminated is not used I do not think there would be any advantage in publishing the result of the examination in the Annual Administration Report, and that it will be sufficient if the Executive Health Officer, like the Government Lymph Establishment in London, states in his Annual Report that all glycerinated lymph prepared has been submitted for bacteriological examination as in previous years."

Dr. Master moved that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to give the results of the examination of the Vaccine tutes made by the Municipal Analyst during the year in the future Annual Administration report.

Dr. Cursetji seconded the motion and it was carried.

WIDENING OF CAVEL ROAD.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the following letter from the Commissioner was recorded:

"I have to refer to Corporation Resolution asking for a report whether it is not necessary that Cavel Road at the Kalbadevi end should be widened so as to admit of the full benefit of the improvement of the locality being derived by the public, and for an estimate of the cost involved.

Two alternative estimates of the cost of widening the road have been prepared by the Executive Engineer. According to the first estimate, if the road were widened by enforcing set-backs the approximate cost, including road-making and drainage, and allowing for the value of set-forward land which could be sold, would come to about Rs. 87,000. According to the other, which assumes the purchase and re-sale of several properties, the net cost would be about Rs. 78,000. I entirely agree that it is desirable that this part of Cavel Road should be widened but I regret I am unable to suggest any way of financing such a scheme for the present. The necessity of widening the road will not be lost sight of when circumstances are more favourable."

WATER SUPPLY TO BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

The question of the water supply to the Bandra Municipality was then taken up by the Corporation.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that their approval should be given to the agreement entered into with the Bandra Municipality for the supply of water being renewed for a further period of four years from 15th July 1915, and that the proposed reduction in rate from twelve to eight annas per thousand gallons should take effect from 1st April 1915.

Mr. J. A. Wadia moved an amendment that the water rate be reduced from 1st January 1916. The Ex-chairman of the Bandra Municipality had told him, Mr. Wadia said, that they had to incur fresh expenditure for the supply of additional filters and pipes.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved another amendment adding a proviso to Dr. Dadachanji's proposition, that the water rate be reduced to eight annas on condition that the Bandra Municipality made no profit out of their water supply. He said the profit made out of the water by the Municipality should be devoted to the use of the Bandra poor, by giving them gratis supply of water.

Sir Ibrahim's amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S BAN ON MR. TILAK.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO LATTER'S REQUEST TO KNOW GROUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 19.

The Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has sent through the District Magistrate, Poona, the following reply to Mr. Tilak's wire of 19th February:—

"With reference to your telegram dated 19th February to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab I am directed by Government to inform you that beyond repeating that he considered there were reasonable grounds for the belief in question, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets he is unable to accede to the request."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

MEETING AT BULSAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BULSAR, March 19.

A large meeting of the citizens of Bulsar assembled to-day under the presidentship of Khan Saheb Cowasji Dhanbhura to make the Indian War Loan a success. The President commenced the proceedings by explaining the aims and objects of the Indian War Loan. He exhorted all to do their duty by heartily supporting the loan.

Resolutions were passed, recommending the loan as a sound patriotic and profitable one, and urging every citizen to do his utmost to make it a success.

A Working Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Randive. A vote of thanks to the chair, terminated the proceedings.

NEARLY FOUR LAKHS SUBSCRIBED IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 19.

The War Loan is receiving good popular support in Poona. Nearly four lakhs have been already subscribed and more applications are coming in.

RED CROSS SALE IN CALCUTTA.

GOVERNOR PRESENTS SILVER CUP FOR MOST SPORTING BID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

All jute bales that remained over from last week's Red Cross sale were auctioned this morning in Government House grounds by his Excellency Lord Carmichael. As it was announced that a big silver cup bearing Lady Carmichael's singature engraved thereon would be presented to one making the most sporting bid, there was a large gathering and the competition for the trophy was keen and spirited. Prominent among the competitors were Sir David Yule and Sir Archy Birkmyre. The proceeds of the sale amounted to over one lakh and ten thousand rupees. Sir David Yule, who made the most sporting bid for almost every lot that was auctioned, bought more than three-fourths of the total quantity of jute put up for auction. Sir David gave back all his purchase and desired it to be put up again. He bought it again himself for Rs. 5,000 and again gave it back to be put up again. One Marwari bought it for Rs. 5,000. Sir Archy Birkmyre made a very handsome bid for two bales of jute and bought them for Rs. 22,000.

At the conclusion of the sale Lord Carmichael presented the silver cup to Sir David Yule who made the most sporting bid. The total proceeds of the Red Cross auction sale amounts to a little over three lakhs of rupees.

STRIKE OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, March 19.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., March 20.

The Railway strike is over.

LONDON LETTER.

THE "VICTORY LOAN."

SPLENDID PUBLIC RESPONSE

ENEMY BANKS IN THE CITY

The magnificent response from both the wealthy and the poorer sections of the community to the call of the great "Victory Loan" is the chief topic touched upon by our correspondent this week.

He also refers to the process actively in progress to wind up the enemy banks in the city and gather in debts from enemy countries, to the amazing progress of the famous firm of Messrs. Selfridge and Co. and the vexed problem of strengthening the Charing Cross Bridge.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

That the great "Victory Loan" will be a success is beyond question; how great the success will probably be known to you by cable by the time this letter is received. I am afraid mail regulations enforce me to post before the great meeting in Trafalgar Square, but provided the fine weather continues, that assembly is likely to be the most remarkable gathering in a historic centre of great meetings. A procession such as even London has seldom seen will be preceded by the band of the Coldstream Guards, followed by the Lord Mayor in his semi-state coach and all the mayors of the various districts of the metropolis while a strongly religious tone will be given to the demonstration under the lead of the Dean of Westminister, representing the Bishop of London. The famous hymn "Oh God, our Help in Ages Past" will be sung by surpliced choirs. Simultaneously with the Trafalgar Square meeting, there will be gatherings in the provinces.

The wealthy section of the community both private and comercial have already responded magnificiently to the call for money and there is plenty of evidence that the less richly endowed have not been behind-hand. But it is to the last mentioned that the appeal during the last few days is made; and the bulk of their subscriptions is likely to find its way to the Treasury coffers during the present week. Some idea of the lead that is being given to the working man may be gathered from the news just to hand that the Whitechapel and Spitalfields, Costermongers and Street Sellers Union, which put £800 in the first war loan and later £200 in Exchequer Bonds, has now placed all its remaining money £150 in the new loan. It is indeed inspiriting to see this support from a class so representative of the so-called lower stratum of society. Mr. W. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, announces in the quarterly report of the Federation, the investment of £100,000 in the new Loan of which £60,000 is new money. One Society lady who had pawned her jewels and handed the money to the Government free of interest, acknowledges that her action has been prompted by the splendid response made by her poorer neighbours. OOe of the most remarkable scriptions is that of the Prudential Assurance Company, which has subscribed £25,000,000 of which nearly £20,000,000 is new money. The Government have acknowledged their application of this and other good work by the moving spirit of this great concern, by making Mr. Dewery, the Chairman and erstwhile Managing Director a baronet.

STOCK-EXCHANGE SWEEPS TAKES.

The Stock Exchange, always practical and human in its support of great causes, has hit on an ingenious and exciting plan to collect money for the new loan. At the end of last week a series of sweepstakes was started and they have proved a great success, as well as involving that spirit of sport so dear to Throgmorton Street. These sweepstakes have run up to sums of three thousand pounds, and longer sales in tickets for these as well as for two thousand pounds have been readily effected. This has been the chief interest in the "House," where prices have naturally been rather adversely affected by the demands for war purposes. With the exception of the French loan, foreign Government securities have reflected this influence to some extent, but not so much as might have been expected. More pronounced has been the effect on foreign railway securities, though even here the adverse influence has not been of a disturbing character. The Committee of the Stock Exchange continues to strengthen its hands with a view to dealing with enemy influence now and after the war. It has just passed a new rule that it may refuse to allow a member or firm to carry on business under a name which it considers misleading. The rule will come up for confirmation before the end of the month and is not likely to meet with opposition.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN THE CITY.

It will be remembered that towards the end of last year there was some agitation in the country over what was considered the slow movements of Sir William Plender, our eminent accountant, who had been appointed to wind up the London branches of leading German and Austrian banks. These included three important houses belonging to the former country and two to Austria. As a result two distinguished bankers were appointed to report progress, while Sir William Plender shewed every desire to be relieved of a task which must have proved a great strain on his energy and nerves. But in the report which they have just issued, the two bankers in question deplore the prospect of Sir William resigning the undertaking which he seems to have carried out with great ability in the face of great technical difficulties. Messrs. Walter Leaf and Vasson Smith, the two bankers in question point out the great difficulties of gatbering in debts from enemy countries, while it has proved almost as hard to clear debts owing from our allies. Many of the monies due from being South American countries have been cleared through Berlin owing to the advantageous rates of exchange. All this is very impressive from the bankers' point of view, the point of view of financiers who through habit, training, or self interest suffer from nervous anxiety at any action that suggests interference with the even course of international finance, little realising how completely this has already been injured by the existence of the war and Germany's mad financial escapades. The average Englishman thinks on different lines to the international financier, and the average Englishman has, in an unexpected manner, forced his will on the Government in most actions connected with this war. The man in the street has been backed by the soundest brains in the worlds of politics and the press.

We are anxious to make a clean sweep of all these technical difficulties that disturb the mind of our financiers and banking experts. This can easily be accomplished if the Government shews the same resolution and enterprise she has in other matters of the highest finance. Public opinion is supported by leading statesmen and the most reputable of newspapers, and public opinion wants to see all this German banking influence swept away before peace is declared. Such an institution as the Deutsche Bank in London has been the very corner-stone of that insidious and baneful business campaign by which Germany has been attempting to poison the main stream of our commercial and financial prosperity.

A FAMOUS DRY GOODS FIRM.

Certainly one of the romances of London commercial history has been the development of the great dry goods firm of Messrs. Selfridge and Company, Limited. It was in 1898 that the firm was founded and some idea of the amazing progress made may be gathered from the fact that while for the year 1909-1910 the gross profit amounted to just under fifteen thousand pounds, a preliminary report for the year ended January 31st of this year shews gross profits well over two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds. This firm is being extended by an increase of one per cent. to seven per cent. in the ordinary dividend, which absorbs twenty-five thousand pounds, forty-two thousand pounds in preference dividends, and over eighteen thousand pounds on debenture interest, leaving a balance of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, nearly seventy-nine thousand pounds was brought forward from last year.

Not only are adequate sums allocated to the writing down property, investment, depreciation and other liabilities, but the directors have extended what they are pleased to describe as a "little courtesty" by paying the income tax on the preference dividend. The balance carried forward is increased by nearly fifty thousand pounds to over one hundred and twenty-seven thousand pounds.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.

At the shareholders meeting of the South Eastern and Chatham Railways the question of the strengthening of Charing Cross Bridge was again discussed. Charing Cross station is the greatest terminus in all England for continental and foreign passenger traffic and its fate must be of interest to Globe trollers, from whatever part of the world they may come, with the exception of the very hideous bridge which carries the South Eastern traffic into the heart of London. The bridges which span the Thames are at once handsome and substantial; while that at Charing Cross is not only hideous, but is said to be insufficiently strong to adequately deal with the vast volume of trafic with which it has to cope. A scheme to strengthen Charing Cross bridges at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds was recently defeated in Parliament. The argument of opponents was laudable but not reasonable. They were chiefly drawn from the the school who crave for a more beautiful London and realise that Charing Cross offers an ideal site. But supposing the station and bridge were pulled down and the former transferred to the south side of the river; the scheme would take years to mature and cost a very large sum of money indeed; especially if, as is suggested, a monument worthy of the present war is raised. Why then should the wish of the proprietors to spend what is comparatively a modest sum in strengthening their line be thwarted; especially as they are willing to pay for it.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

LADIES' PROTEST MEETING AT HYDERABAD.

A largely attended meeting of ladies of all communities of Hyderabad (Sind) was held on Thursday last to protest against the system of Indentured Labour in Fiji and other Colonies. Mrs. Sorab Hormasji Boyce, M.A., presided. It was a unique meeting, for it was the first time that ladies of all creeds and communities met at Hyderabad for the common cause of womanhood. Purdah ladies and two very sympathetic Missionary ladies took part in it. There were over 300 ladies present.

Resolutions condemning the system of Indentured Labour, requesting the Viceroy to put a stop to it immediately and expressing satisfaction at the recent prohibition of emigration, were passed.

GERMAN SUBMARINISM.

THREE AMERICAN STEAMERS SUNK.

VIGILANCE TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 12-20 p.m. Mar. 19.

The American steamer Vigilance has been torpedoed without warning.

The American steamers Illinois and City of Memphis have also been sunk, the latter by gunfire. A part of the crew have not yet been landed.

TORPEDOING OF CITY OF MEMPHIS.

DELIBERATE OUTRAGE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., March 19.

Third engineer of the City of Memphis states that torpedoing was a deliberate outrage perpetrated in board daylight. The American flag was flying and stars and stripes were painted on the sides of the vessel and also the letters U. S. A. in huge characters.

THE FELLED ZEPPELIN IN PARIS.

A NAVAL WARSHIP OF 50,000 METRE CUBIC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COMPIEGNE, Mar. 18.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Mar. 19.

Deputy Butin says when the zeppelin was falling four of the crew threw themselves out and came crashing to the ground. The metal buttons on the clothes of the crew enabled the authorities to identify the vessel as a naval airship of fifty thousand metres cubic capacity, similar to those last brought down in England.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON RIGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 19.

Zeppelins made a raid south-west of Riga.

ATTACK IN SUGANA VALLEY DRIVEN OFF.

ENEMY GAIN IN SAN PELLEGRINO VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Mar. 18.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Mar. 19.

An Italian communiqué says we drove off with heavy loss an attack in the valley of Sugana.

The enemy by means of heavy artillery on Friday night destroyed the defensive works of the position we gained in the San Pellergrino valley on the 4th instant and succeeded in occupying the upper portion.

LAST TURKISH FOOTHOLD ON TIGRIS CAPTURED.

ENEMY IN FULL FLIGHT TOWARDS SAMARA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Mar. 19.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says in the course of the fighting on the right bank of the Tigris on Wednesday the Turkish rearguard was driven from the ridges to a position covering the railway station at Mushaidie. We captured this position early in the morning on Thursday. By Friday the whole of the enemy force, consisting of remnants of three divisions, was in full flight towards Samara.

LIEUT. J. F. HOLMS IN FRANCE

REPORTED MISSING WITH PATROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 19.

His honour Mr. Holms has received a cable that his son Lieut. J. F. Holms who was in France has been missing with his patrol since the 27th February last and that there is a strong presumption that they are prisoners. The Cable also informed him that his son had won the Military Cross recently.

JAMBUL MARATHI AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Primarily through the initiative supported by a generous donation in land and annual contribution from Mr. Vithuji Khanduji Pisal, a philanthropic agriculturist of Jambul, Thana District, a vernacular (Marathi) Agricultural School for Konkan at Jambul has been established. No fees will be charged for the tuition that will be given and all the boys that will be admitted, will be provided with scholarships sufficient to cover their cost of boarding and lodging which will be provided in a Boarding House attached to the school. At present provision has been made to take 20 boys in each class. The session of the school is expected to commence from June next.

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THE NEW RUSSIA.

DEFINITE BREAK WITH OLD IDEAS.

A PEOPLE TRANSFORMED IN TEN YEARS.

Writing from Petrograd in mail week, the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" says:—

Under the stimulus, of war the national growth of Russia has proceeded at an unprecedented pace. To those who had watched her remarkable development during the years which followed upon the war with Japan and the subsequent initiation of constitutional reforms, the progress which she made in moral and national welfare between 1905 and 1914 seemed to border on the miraculous; it has been far eclipsed by the record of events that have happened since then, and there is no reason to expect any decline in this maturing evolution.

Rapid growth is ever a painful process, particularly so when it affects a huge and complex organism, and so we must not be astonished at the present crisis. Russia had lost too much time in the past centuries; she has had to comply with two very difficult requirements: to carry out suddenly the political and economic advance of several generations, and at the same time to cope with a dangerous foe who was determined for selfish reasons to stunt her growth. The German was both within and outside her gates; she has had to fight him in front and rear; the conflict is still being waged with unabated intensity, and it can cease only with victory.

The conditions prevailing in Russia thus sketched out are clearly so dissimilar from those of any other country engaged in the present struggle that comparisons, for instance with England, are likely to confuse rather than to illustrate any attempt to make the situation comprehensible to the English reader. There is another and perhaps a more imperative reason for avoiding any search after a parallel between Russian and English affairs. The people themselves are so very different in many ways; different in character, habits, and ideas, different in their outlook upon life, in their comprehension of the ordinary standards of duty or of subservience to law. In most respects these differences tend to disappear as the Russian people advance along the path of progress, while the fundamental, abiding characteristics of the nation—a passionate love of truth and an equal detestation of cant and shams—will save them from its pitfalls.

A DELAYED DEVELOPMENT.

We know that had the Constitution signed by Alexander II. been introduced Russia might have been spared much suffering. The assassination of the Tsar brought about a delay of 25 precious years. Pobiedonostzeff persuaded Alexander III. that Russia enjoyed a special dispensation of Providence; that the laws of history in other lands did not apply to her. Thus the greatest of reforms, introduced in the sixties, the abolition of slavery and the institution of the Zemstvos granting the people a voice in the affairs of their country, became stultified. It is true that serfdom could not be reintroduced, the Zemstvos could not be abolished, but what happened was bad enough. The education of the masses was neglected and the local assemblies were placed under tutelage.

Not till 1905 did Russia obtain relief from the reaction that followed upon the tragedy of 1881. But Pobiedonostzeff had numerous adherents among his contemporaries in the older bureaucracy many of whom survive to this day. The governing class in Russia forms a caste which directs the huge and highly intricate mechanism of a centralized administration ruling nearly 200 millions of people. These statesmen could not be suddenly eliminated or instilled with new ideas alien to all their habits or traditions. In the Senate or Supreme Court of Justice, which promulgates all laws and sees to their enforcement, and in the Upper House, which is half composed of members appointed from the ranks of these elder statesmen, the old leaven was still unhappily strong. Its power for evil was intensified by the predominance of a powerful German element, which had borrowed Pobiedonostzeff's weapons in order to divert Russia from any strengthening of the ties with France contracted by the anti-German policy of Alexander III., and more particularly from any friendship with England. Russian statesmen were cleverly hoodwinked into the belief that England's friendship would be dangerous because it might stimulate the very process that Pobiedonostzeff had declared to be contrary to "special dispensation." To these causes and agencies we owe the reaction that has characterized Russian internal politics within recent years.

UTTER FAILURE OF OLD SYSTEM.

Slowly but surely the ranks of the old reactionary party have been declining. By an infallible process of attrition they were bound to disappear sooner or later, leaving the field clear for the new Russia. The Great War came before the elimination was consummated. It has hastened the process by convincing everybody, including the bureaucracy, of the utter failure of the old system to cope with great national problems. At the present time no section of the population, and, therefore, no genuine political party, exists in Russia tha thas a word to say in support of the Pobiedonostzeff theory. The Nobles' Congress was the last stronghold to surrender. It did so in the most emphatic manner by endorsing, *mirabile dictu!* the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament demanding the formation of a strong, united Ministry enjoying the confidence of the people. Between the Army and the nation there is not, and there cannot be, any difference of opinion of this subject.

Within something like 10 years the Russian people have become a new people. What Pobiedonostzeff succeeded in doing 25 years ago cannot, obviously, be attempted now. Russia has finally, irrevocably, turned her back upon the old ideas. She has spoken her mind fully, unanimously. And if the trite saying that "every nation has the government it deserves" be true the time has come for the disappearance of Ministers who cannot represent the new Russia.

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DISPUTE ABOUT A "BUDDHA."

SEQUEL TO EXHIBITION AT GHENT.

A strange story of the adventures of a statue—frequently referred to during the proceedings as "the Buddha"—was told in the King's Bench Division, in mail week when Mr. Justice Shearman continued the hearing of the dispute over a Burmese marble Buddha, says the "Daily Mail."

The plaintiff was Dr. Shapurji D. Bhabha, of Drakefell-road, St. Catherine's-Park, London, S. E. and the defendant was Mr. Furdoonji Jamsedji Bhumgara, of Comomile-stret, E.C.

The plaintiff sought to recover £300 which, he said, the defendant had received as insurance money in respect of the loss of the Buddha, which the plaintiff said he sent to the Ghent Exhibition in 1913, at the request of the defendant, for sale. The plaintiff said he was told that it was detroyed by fire.

He also claimed £100 in respect of money paid to the defendant for the redeeming of certain articles from pawnbrokers.

The defendant denied liability, and said that the Buddha was returned from the exhibition, and that he asked the plaintiff to take it back, but he refused. The defendant counter-claimed for certain moneys, which, he said, the plaintiff owed him.

"OTHER LITTLE GODS."

For the defence, Mr. R. Lichtenstein, an American, giving evidence, described a visit which he paid to the Ghent Exhibition in 1913. He said he saw a Buddha statue in the Indian Section. He noticed it particularly, as it was larger than any he had seen before. He believed it to be similar in size to the one in court. There were a lot of other little gods and Buddhas all over the place after the fire. (Laughter.)

His Lordship (to Mr. Compston, K.C., for the plaintiff): I think this is your Buddah, Mr. Compston.

Mr. Compston said he did not know what to think.

His Lordship: It is a curious case.

Mr. Compston said he would leave it to his lordship to say to whom the statue belonged. The plaintiff would take it if his lordship decided that it was his.

The hearing was adjourned indefinitely. "In the meantime," added his lordship, "I think the Buddha might find a home in my room, which will be kept locked during my absence." (Laughter.)

IN CRIMEAN DAYS.

AN OLD MAN'S STORY OF THE GREAT COLD.

A letter to the "Nottingham Guardian" gives the following interesting picture of life in an English village during the winter of the Crimean War, which the writer had from an old shoemaker friend:—

"A long winter?" he said. "Yes; but not so bad yet as some I've known. I can remember one, over sixty years ago, that was a winter if you like. We had a war on then, but nothing like this one. The English and French were up against Russia, and we had the Turks on our side—funny thing that seems now, eh? But it was a long way off, and we didn't hear much about it in our village. Some of our men were in the militia, and they were called up to take the place of soldiers sent to the Crimea. They mostly went to London, and we got word from one of them now and again how the war was going.

NINE WEEKS' SNOW.

"The great thing to us was the price of bread. It went up, and up; and wages didn't keep pace with it. And when the cold weather came, folk knew about it, I can tell you. I was only a boy then, and perhaps I did not feel it like the older folk, but I remember how they talked, and how they schemed to keep life going. No war funds then. Folk looked after themselves, and helped their neighbours if they could.

"For nine weeks, and longer, there was snow on the ground. In some parts, where the land lay low, it was so deep that men walked on beaten tracks over the tops of hedges. Out of doors everything that was not covered with snow was covered with thick ice, and big icicles hung from the roofs of the cottages. There was nothing doing in the fields; the ground was like iron; and most of the men were idling about waiting for the frost to go. Sometimes they went skating on the canal; other times they played marbles with the lads in the village street. And they were keen on the game, too. We boys had not much chance against them."

The "Daily Mail."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

KILLED.

Capt G M W Butkeley-Hughes, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W Heyes, Worcesters.
Capt S E Jones, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut M L G Richardson, South Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Capt J B Matthews, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A Birch, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F W D Grundy, Irish Fusiliers.

DIED.

Second-Lieut I Bowen, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J R Colfer, Munsters.
Lieut E Crawley, Inniskillings.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E E Bishop, Rifle Corps.
Capt R C Burr, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut F D Dams, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E A O Durlacher, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut V Garesick, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J D Garrard, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W H E Garrod, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J M Herring, Durhams.
Second-Lieut L Jones, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G H Mason, Machine Gun.
Second-Lieut M F Peyton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A E Ramsden, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W H Randall, Norfolks.
Lieut D M Rees, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E F Street, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G G M Thwaites, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R Ward, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J C Wilkinson, West Yorks.
Lieut L A Woodley, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J W Wright, Oxford and Bucks.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut H W Vaughan, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut Honourable G C Rowley, Rifle Corps.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A C Fricker, East Yorks.
Capt H C H Illingworth, Berkshires.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F E M Harries, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut D Mc C Roberton, Machine Gun.
Lieut W W Sleigh, West Yorks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut A Mc W Lawson-Johnston, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut A C Skoulding, Oxford and Bucks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut Y W Taylor, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED.

Capt R E Alcock, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E Mc M Howes, Flying.
Second-Lieut J H Orr, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J H F Sharkie, Irish Rifles.

MISSING.

Second P L N Gordon-Ralph, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut E J Macmillan, Irish Fusiliers.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut S A Deacon, Gloucesters.
Capt S P Smith, South Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R M Morris, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R T Kerr, York and Lancs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut J B P Adams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut F McKay, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F F Brown, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P L Clark, Sussex.
Second-Lieut S C Clayson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut T C Cook, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J Cunningham, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H H Daniel, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Dickinson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G H Draper, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R C Faulconer, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J P Feather, West Yorks
Second-Lieut W H Fleeming, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut D R C Gabell, Gloucesters.
Capt E S C Grune, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut T C Herring, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut P E Hines, South Staffords.
Capt H S Hurle, Middlesex.
Major F J Jenkins, Service Corps.
Lieut P R Johnston, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W O H Joynson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W T Lashmar, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G L Lea, Leicesters.
Major R H A D Love, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D D Low, Border Regiment.
Major J R C Meiklejon, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J E W Rance, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J P Roberts, Manchesters.
Lieut W H Robinson, North Staffords.
Lieut I C Schiller, Lincolns.
Lieut G K Simpson, Flying Corps.
Capt D H Smith, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A M Syrett, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W C Taylor, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut G L Tucker, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J S Watson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J C Webber, Sussex.
Capt C J R Whitmore, Garrison Artillery.
Major R C Williams, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut C H Deacon, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut T J Astington, East Surreys.

WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut D H O'Hara, Inniskillings.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 17.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 337, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I A R O: Lieut C W Short.

WOUNDED.

North Staffordshires: 2nd-Lieut H E Rose.

MISSING.

North Staffordshires: 2nd-Lieuts J A Marks and D A Myer.

DELHI March 16.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 336, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

R E: 2nd-Lieut W Woward Mason, Suffolks; Capt C D Hempson.

WOUNDED.

Machine Gun Corps: 2nd-Lieut S T Grant; I A: Lieut-Colonel H A F Magrath; I A R O: 2nd-Lieut A N Lushington; I M S: Lieut E R Dabee; R I M: Sub-Lieut A R Rattray.

The Lady Chelmsford Convalescent Home at the Crags will be ready for reception of invalided officers from Mesopotamia on March 25th. Applications should be made to Major H. Ross, I.M.S.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.

DIED.

Engineer-Capt James Barber, Navy.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut John J de la T Fox, Navy.

INJURED.

Lieut Hamilton K Paton, Volunteer Reserve.

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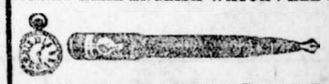

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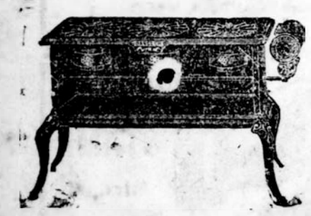

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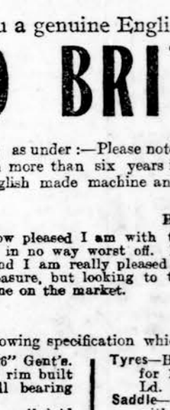

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